DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 386 664 CG 026 493

TITLE	Crime Prevention Starts at Home! Setting the Stage for Community Action To Prevent Violence and Other Crimes.
INSTITUTION	National Crime Prevention Council, Washington, DC.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Justice, Washington, DC. Bureau of Justice Assistance.
PUB DATE	Oct 95
CONTRACT	92-DD-CX-K022
NOTE	110p.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Citizen Participation; *Community Programs; Crime; *Crime Prevention; *Law Enforcement; Neighborhood Improvement; Police Community Relationship; Social Responsibility
IDENTIFIERS	Crime Detection

ABSTRACT

Crime prevention works. This simple fact is often forgotten in the ongoing debate over crime and its causes. Prevention works when individuals take common-sense actions to protect themselves, their families and property. The theme from Crime Prevention Month 1995 goes back to these basics: good home security, self-protection skills for kids and adults, drug prevention, and Neighborhood Watch. This guide offers event and program ideas, along with resources that focus primarily on the following issues: media violence, drug prevention, gun violence, safety for children at home and school, domestic violence, neighborhood organizing, sexual assault, conflict management and community service. Organizational tips and practical tools include ideas on how to: work with area law enforcement agencies, schools, businesses, religious organizations, colleges and universities, and print and broadcast media to promote crime prevention. Camera-ready brochures, articles, posters and activity sheets included in the back of the guide can be used throughout the year to energize and rejuvenate crime prevention programs. Use of items that feature logos of McGruff the crime dog and his nephew Scruff is recommended to help enrich crime prevention programs. A list of products and their descriptions is included, along with other selected resources from the National Crime Prevention Council. (KW)

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CRIME PREVENTION STARTS AT HOME!

CRIME PREVENTION MONTH

SPONSORED BY THE CRIME PREVENTION COALITION

1995

OCTOBER

SETTING THE STAGE FOR COMMUNITY ACTION TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND OTHER CRIMES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

CG026495

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The **National Crime Prevention Council** is a private, nonprofit tax-exempt [501(c)(3)] organization whose principal mission is to enable people to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities. NCPC publishes books, kits of camera-ready program materials, posters, and informational and policy reports on a variety of crime prevention and community-building subjects. NCPC offers training, technical assistance, and national focus for crime prevention: it acts as secretariat for the **Crime Prevention Coalition**, more than 130 national, federal, and state organizations committed to preventing crime. It also operates demonstration programs and takes a major leadership role in youth crime prevention. NCPC manages the McGruff "Take A Bite Out Of Crime" public service advertising campaign, which is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Distribution was made possible in part by a generous grant from **ADT Security Systems, Inc.**, a corporate partner of the National Crime Prevention Council.

MasterLock, another corporate partner, made the publication available to elementary schools across the country.

Acknowledgments

The Crime Prevention Coalition's Crime Prevention Month Committee: Kevin N. Barry, Crime Prevention Association of Connecticut; Earl Beattie, Idaho Department of Law Enforcement; Mary Ellison, Minnesota Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention; Roy Hanson, Georgia Crime Prevention Association; Antony Queen, North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety; and James Thomas, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

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Printer: Presstar, Inc.

A special thanks to John A. Calhoun, NCPC's Executive Director; Robert H. Brown, Jr., Chief Crime Prevention Branch, Bureau of Justice Assistance; and Donna Schulz, BJA, for their expertise and continued support.

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Printed in the United States of America, July 1995

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Look for the more than 30 reproducible brochures, posters, and articles in the back pocket. Selected and designed to complement each section of the guide, they're invaluable tools to help spread your crime prevention messages.

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WHAT THE NUMBERS SAY

About Crime

■ Violent crime dropped 4 percent and property crime 3 percent in 1994, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program which tabulates crime reported to law enforcement agencies.

■ The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) confirmed a decline in property crime for 1993, but showed an increase in violent victimizations, reflecting an increase in attempted assaults that the UCR does not include. The NCVS is an ongoing survey of America's households conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

■ Between 1973 and 1992, the rate of violent victimizations of black males age 12 to 24 increased about 25 percent. (NCVS)

■ Women are much less likely than men to become victims of violent crime in general, but they are ten times more likely than men to be victimized by a spouse, ex-spouse, or boyfriend. (*Violence Between Intimates*, BJS, 1994)

■ Most elected officials in almost 400 U.S. cities feel that youth crime and school violence had increased over the past five years, according to a 1994 National League of Cities survey.

■ The nation's police chiefs and sheriffs cited domestic violence as the violent crime that contributes most to workload problems, followed closely by assault, child abuse, drug possession and sales, and firearms, in a 1994 National Institute of Justice survey.

About Families

■ Nearly half of all American children (32.3 million) live in a situation other than the traditional "nuclear" family — multigenerational homes, blended families of step-parents and half-siblings, and households where children live with unmarried parents. (U.S. Census)

■ Between 1985 and 1992, the share of families headed by a single mother increased in every state and the District of Columbia. This trend was found in cities, suburbs, and rural areas and in all racial groups. (*Kids Count*)

■ Children in father-absent families are five times more likely to be poor and about ten times more likely to be extremely poor. (*Kids Count*)

■ Nearly 4 million American women are physically abused by their husbands or boyfriends each year. (*Facts You Should Know About Domestic Violence in America*, American Medical Association)

About Young People

■ Young people 12 through 15 years old were at greatest risk of being violent crime victims during 1993. (NCVS)

■ Reports of child abuse rose 4.5 percent in 1994 to exceed 3.1 million. Approximately three children per day were killed as a result of child abuse or neglect. (National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse)

■ Guns killed 5,379 children and teens in 1992, one every 98 minutes. Nearly 63 percent of these victims died as a result of gun homicides, about 26 percent from gun suicides and 9 percent from gun accidents. (*The State of America's Children Yearbook*)

■ More than one-third of junior high and high school students believe their school does an only fair or poor job of providing a safe environment in the school building. (METLIFE Survey)

■ A National Institute of Justice survey of ten inner-city public schools in four states found that one in five students (one in three males) had been shot at, stabbed, or otherwise injured with a weapon at or going to and from school in the past few years.

■ Half the women who reported they had been raped during 1992 were juveniles under 18 years old, and 16 percent were younger than 12. (*Child Rape Victims*, BJS)

About Drug Use

■ More than 77 million people reported they had used illicit drugs at some time during their lives in the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. (National Drug Control Strategy, The White House, April 1995)

■ Seven in ten Americans think drug abuse is worse today than five years ago. (*Keeping Score*)

■ The use of marijuana among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders continued to increase in 1994, according to the 1994 Monitoring the Future Survey, funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' National Institute on Drug Abuse. Drug use in other categories also rose — notably cocaine, crack cocaine, and hallucinogens.

■ Hospital emergency admissions due to heroin jumped 86 percent between 1990 and 1993. During the same period, cocaine emergencies rose by 53 percent. (*Keeping Score*)

3 mi

RESOURCES

Organizations

Criminal Justice Information Services Division
(For UCR data)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535
202-324-2614

National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
332 S. Michigan Avenue
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60604
312-663-3520

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
(For NCVS data and other BJS studies)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-732-3277

U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233
301-457-4608

Publications

Keeping Score
Drug Strategies
2445 M Street, NW, Suite 480
Washington, DC 20037
202-663-6090

Kids Count Data Book 1995
The Annie E. Casey Foundation
701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
410-547-6600

The State of America's Children Yearbook 1995
Children's Defense Fund
25 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
202-628-8787

The Metropolitan Life Survey of the American Teacher, 1994
METLIFE, the American Teacher Survey
One Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010-3690

CRIME PREVENTION WORKS!

This simple fact is often forgotten in the ongoing debate over crime and its causes. Prevention works when individuals take common-sense actions to protect themselves, their families, and property. It works when these individuals, singly or in groups, reach out to strengthen communities. The theme for Crime Prevention Month 1995 — *Crime Prevention Starts at Home: Setting the Stage for Community Action* — goes back to these basics: good home security, self-protection skills for kids and grown-ups, drug prevention, and Neighborhood Watch.

Beyond the basics, other issues belong on the agenda for Crime Prevention Month. Peoples' homes ideally should offer safety, security, and harmony. In today's world, violence invades the home through television, newspapers, magazines, talk radio, and video games. Violence can erupt within the home when intimates verbally or physically attack each other or abuse a child or elderly parent. The proliferation of firearms coupled with fear of crime brings more handguns and the potential for more violence into the home. On the positive side, teaching conflict management skills to children and teens offers hope for reducing future violence. Another nontraditional avenue to violence prevention lies in youth community service.

We have got to continue to send the message that unless we start investing in crime prevention now, unless we start investing in children and families now, we will never be able to build enough prisons 10 and 15 and 20 years from now for the children we are neglecting now.

U.S. Attorney General
Janet Reno
October 7, 1994

Crime prevention does begin at home, the first community that children know. The sense of security that comes from living in a home that provides physical safety, love, and support empowers the child to explore, learn, and trust. In the home, adults who settle their differences without violence — without abusive words or actions — set a powerful example. This foundation also sets the stage for community prevention efforts — involving young and old, law enforcement, schools, businesses, religious institutions, community organizations, government agencies — that have the power to drive crime and fear from our lives.

INSIDE...

This guide offers event and program ideas, along with resources, that focus primarily on nine issues:

- **Media violence**
- **Drug prevention**
- **Gun violence**
- **Safety for children at home and school**
- **Domestic violence**
- **Neighborhood organizing**
- **Sexual assault**
- **Conflict management**
- **Community service**

This does not mean you need to limit Crime Prevention Month activities to these subjects.

You'll also find organizing tips and other practical tools, such as a sample proclamation and press release to help celebrate Crime Prevention Month 1995. The camera-ready brochures, articles, posters, and activity sheets (more than 30) in the back pocket can be used in October and throughout the year to energize and rejuvenate prevention programs. They're presented in two groups — Safety at Home: Back to the Basics, and Safer Neighborhoods: Prevention Is Everyone's Responsibility. A Calendar of Special Observances on pages 14-17 of this booklet includes the names and addresses of organizations to contact for materials, as do most camera-ready brochures.

THE MANY FACES OF CRIME PREVENTION

Safe Night Helps Reduce Violence

The City of Milwaukee Health Department and the Milwaukee Violence Prevention Coalition recruited more than 45 groups — including neighborhood associations, police, educators, youth, and businesses — to organize a night of activities in June 1994 that excluded guns, alcoholic drinks, and arguments; offered family-based activities; and presented creative conflict resolution techniques. The emergency room at Children's Hospital of Milwaukee reported that the number of children admitted on Safe Night was dramatically reduced, especially considering it was a hot Friday night. The Safe Night program expanded to 30 weekends, 98 sites, and more than 8,600 participants. The group's help was even sought by two of Milwaukee's largest gangs. Lead organizer Olusegun Sijuwade of the Health Department used the entire month of June 1995 to highlight the Safe Night campaign, which has been adopted by other cities in Wisconsin.

Cops Teach Gun Safety

Reasoning that children needed to be taught to be safe from gun dangers as much as traffic dangers, the Baltimore County Police developed a one-hour lesson plan for third graders that is now taught in 90 percent of the county's public and private schools. Short talks are interspersed with role plays of potentially dangerous situations — finding a gun, a younger sibling picking up a gun, seeing someone with a gun, and hearing gunfire. The third graders also learn how to handle peer pressure, that you can't always tell whether a gun is loaded, and that toy guns are not always easily distinguishable from real guns. The police officers talk about helping friends and telling a trusted adult when a gun is found; they also hand out an activity book on gun safety. In just over a year, the program has made a difference. In at least two incidents, third graders have found a gun and did not touch it, but told a trusted adult. They said they knew the right thing to do because of the gun safety program.

PTA Promotes Media Literacy Skills

The American Psychological Association reports that a typical child will watch more than 8,000 murders and a total of 100,000 acts of violence on TV before finishing elementary school. In addition, children watch an average of 20,000 TV commercials each year. As part of its long-standing concern over media violence, the National PTA joined with the National Cable Television Association and Cable in the Classroom in the Family and Community Critical Viewing Project. PTA and cable industry leaders are trained to host critical viewing workshops in their communities, which teach parents how to set (and keep) household rules for TV viewing, how to recognize ways that television is used to manipulate viewers, how to talk to children about TV violence, and how to hold effective family discussions about what children see on television. The PTA believes that with these media literacy skills parents, teachers, and children will better understand how TV works and how it affects those who watch it. State PTA offices are coordinating the workshops.

Older Americans "Grandmother" At-Risk Teens

Spices of Life in Bridgeport, Connecticut, links senior citizen volunteers from the city's Triad program with girls ages 10 to 13 from inner-city schools. With the help of Triad coordinator Angela DeLeon and DARE officer Ruby Crear, this intergenerational project brings young and old together one afternoon a week for a homemade meal, activities, and lessons in sewing, cooking, and crafts. In addition, women professionals teach sessions on self-esteem, good hygiene, nutrition, and skin care. Police officers have talked about gangs. The 17-year-old homeless mother of a three-year-old child gave the teenagers a realistic picture of what it's like to be a young parent. The coordinators report that the older volunteers have become surrogate grandmothers and that the girls fill a void in the seniors' lives.

Community Policing Drives Crime From Public Housing

Foot and bicycle patrols, police substations, and Neighborhood Watch programs are among the many tools used by the Fort Worth Housing Authority (FWHA) to reduce crime. In the spirit of community policing, monthly meetings bring public housing residents, police officers, and FWHA officials together to promote cooperation and exchange information. In the J.A. Cavile public housing community, crime fell 29 percent between January 1993 and mid-1994. Resident coordinators have gone door-to-door training neighbors on their responsibility to report crime. One officer meets once a month with Cavile's Friendly Neighbors, a group that sponsors "Adopt a Grandparent" and "Little Helpers" projects to bridge the gap between young people and elders.

Though fear still dampens involvement in prevention activities, residents are quick to point out improvements. Some say they sleep more soundly at night since young people no longer deal drugs outside their doors. Others are starting to plant gardens and reclaim the outdoors. Reporting of some types of crime has risen, as has community intolerance toward criminal conduct of any kind.

Teen "Ambassadors" Teach Kids To "Talk It Out, Wait It Out, Walk It Out"

In 1994, Chicago's Department of Human Services and the Chicago Park District asked Ann Parry of Rainbow House's (a shelter for battered women) Institute for Choosing Non-Violence to design a summer violence prevention program that used teenagers the agencies hired to work with young children. She developed "Take Ten" to give people practical, hands-on ways to stop violence. The program trained 30 adult youth coordinators who then trained 100 teen "ambassadors" in a week-long session. Working in pairs, these young people taught small groups (10 to 15) of six- to twelve-year olds. A guidebook offers exercises to help adults clarify their understanding of violence and nonviolence and provides ideas and activities the teen ambassadors can use. The program was so successful that it won the mayor's endorsement and is being repeated this summer.

"Choosing Non-Violence is not something that happens on Tuesday afternoon from 2 until 2:30," says Parry. "It's the way you treat people from the very minute you walk in until the very minute you walk out of the classroom. We need to designate more safe places for children — a home, a classroom, a Girl Scout troop, a Boys & Girls Club, anyplace where violence will not be tolerated."

Business-Law Enforcement Partnership Brings High-Tech Help to Battered Women

ADT Security Systems, Inc. has been helping police departments and district attorneys in more than 30 communities give an extra layer of protection to battered women stalked and threatened by their abusers. Under the AWARE (Abused Women's Active Response Emergency) program, ADT installs security systems and emergency response pendants in homes of women who have obtained restraining orders against their abusers and are considered at high risk of serious injury. If a woman is threatened, she presses the panic button on the alarm panel or pendant; the ADT dispatcher receives the emergency signal and immediately calls the police who give the call top priority.

ADT donates the time, equipment, and signal monitoring capabilities for up to 12 residences in a community. The women recipients are selected by social service providers, law enforcement, shelters, and district attorneys' offices. Local officials involved with AWARE have unstinting praise for its effectiveness. Many feel that AWARE not only affords domestic violence victims additional protection, but raises public awareness of the problem and sends the message to batterers that the criminal justice system won't tolerate their violent behavior. "The biggest benefit of AWARE is its psychological effect," says District Attorney John Fahy in Bergen County, New Jersey. "The women feel safer and are able to get on with their lives."

PROCLAMATION COMMITMENT

A PROCLAMATION
FOR CRIME PREVENTION MONTH 1995

Whereas, the vitality of our nation depends on how safe we keep our homes, neighborhoods, and communities, because crime and fear diminish the quality of life for all;

Whereas, people of all ages must be made aware of what they can do to prevent themselves, their families, neighborhoods, and workplaces from being harmed by violence, drugs, and other crime;

Whereas, the personal injury, financial loss, and community deterioration resulting from crime are intolerable and need to be addressed by the whole community;

Whereas, effective crime prevention programs excel because of partnerships among law enforcement, other government agencies, civic groups, schools, and individuals as they help to rebuild a sense of communal responsibility and shared pride; and

Whereas, crime prevention initiatives are more than self-protection and security, but must promote positive alternatives to delinquency and drugs among young people and emphasize the power of youth to better communities.

Therefore, I (name of leader), (title), do hereby proclaim October 1995 as Crime Prevention Month in (name of area) and urge all citizens, government agencies, public and private institutions, and businesses to increase their participation in our community's prevention efforts and thereby promote good citizenship.

■ Adapt this sample proclamation to address local issues.

■ Contact the news media, reminding them of their obligation to report the good news about prevention as well as the bad news about violence.

■ Schedule a press conference or photo opportunity for the last week in September to proclaim October as Crime Prevention Month.

Thirty-seven of the 50 state governors issued Crime Prevention Month proclamations in 1994.

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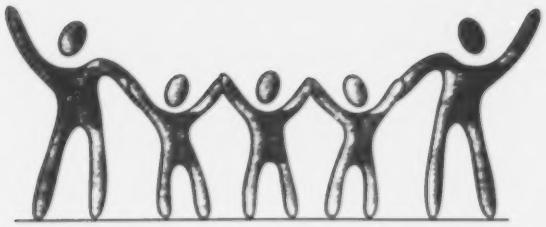
SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE



For Immediate Release
(Date)

Further Information
(Name)
(Phone Number)

Mayor/Governor/Council President _____ has proclaimed October as Crime Prevention Month, a time to empower individuals with knowledge to protect themselves and persuade them to take collective action to make their communities safer and more vital.

The theme for Crime Prevention Month 1995, *Crime Prevention Starts at Home: Setting the Stage for Community Action,* not only focuses on the basics — good home security, self-protection skills for children and grown-ups, drug prevention, and Neighborhood Watch. It also addresses more complex issues such as violence in the media, family violence, and dangers posed by the proliferation of handguns. It calls on all of us to look for ways to settle conflicts without violence in our homes, workplaces, schools, and neighborhoods. It urges everyone to contribute to the community's well-being by volunteering and to exercise good citizenship by reporting crime.

During October, a rich array of activities will demonstrate crime prevention's power to mobilize citizens and promote community partnerships. These events include an essay/poster contest for elementary schools, a crime prevention fair at the ____ Mall, a community-wide cleanup day, neighborhood block parties, and community service projects organized by the Youth Council.

# # #

WORK WITH COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Law Enforcement Can

■ Join school children for lunch and talk informally about crime and drug prevention.

■ Take McGruff the Crime Dog to the shopping mall or downtown on a Saturday to meet children and adults, hand out crime prevention materials, and pose for photos.

■ Go door to door offering home security surveys, in partnership with a youth group like the Explorer Scouts or a school club.

Schools Can

■ Celebrate with a poster or essay contest on the theme "Crime Prevention Starts at Home."

■ Teach conflict management skills in all classes from prekindergarten through high school.

■ Start or lend their facilities for after-school programs so kids who are too old for babysitters and too young to be on their own have a safe place to socialize and study until they can come home from work.

■ Borrow funds to be catalysts for change through such programs as peer mediation or peer counseling, school crime watch, student courts, and community service.

Businesses Can

■ Include brochures on crime prevention in paychecks and company newsletters in October.

■ Donate food and services to drug- and alcohol-free activities for teens.

■ Hold workshops for employees on preventing sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic violence.

Print and Broadcast Media Can

■ Run the public service ads created for the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign during prime time or in prominent spaces.

■ Start off the news by spotlighting positive work by law enforcement, individuals, and civic groups to prevent violence, drugs, and other crime.

■ Sponsor a citywide festival of block parties and give them priority media coverage.

Libraries Can

■ Display and recommend books that show individuals and families solving problems and conflicts without violence.

■ Develop reading lists on home security, domestic violence, self-protection for children and youth, media violence, sexual assault, and other prevention topics on which readers frequently request information.

■ Hand out bookmarks during October with the Turn Off the Violence pledge or crime prevention tips.

Churches and Other Religious Organizations Can

■ Sponsor classes in parenting skills (babysitting provided), with an emphasis on handling conflict.

■ Involve members of all ages in community service projects.

■ Designate worship services during October to encourage violence prevention initiatives and volunterism.

Colleges and Universities Can

■ Sponsor a family film festival during October for the community.

■ Run a series of articles in the student newspaper on home security, acquaintance rape and the correlations between violence and drug and alcohol use.

■ Launch a special campaign to make students aware of prevention strategies, escort services, emergency phone systems, and services for victims of crime.

CRIME PREVENTION MONTH 1994

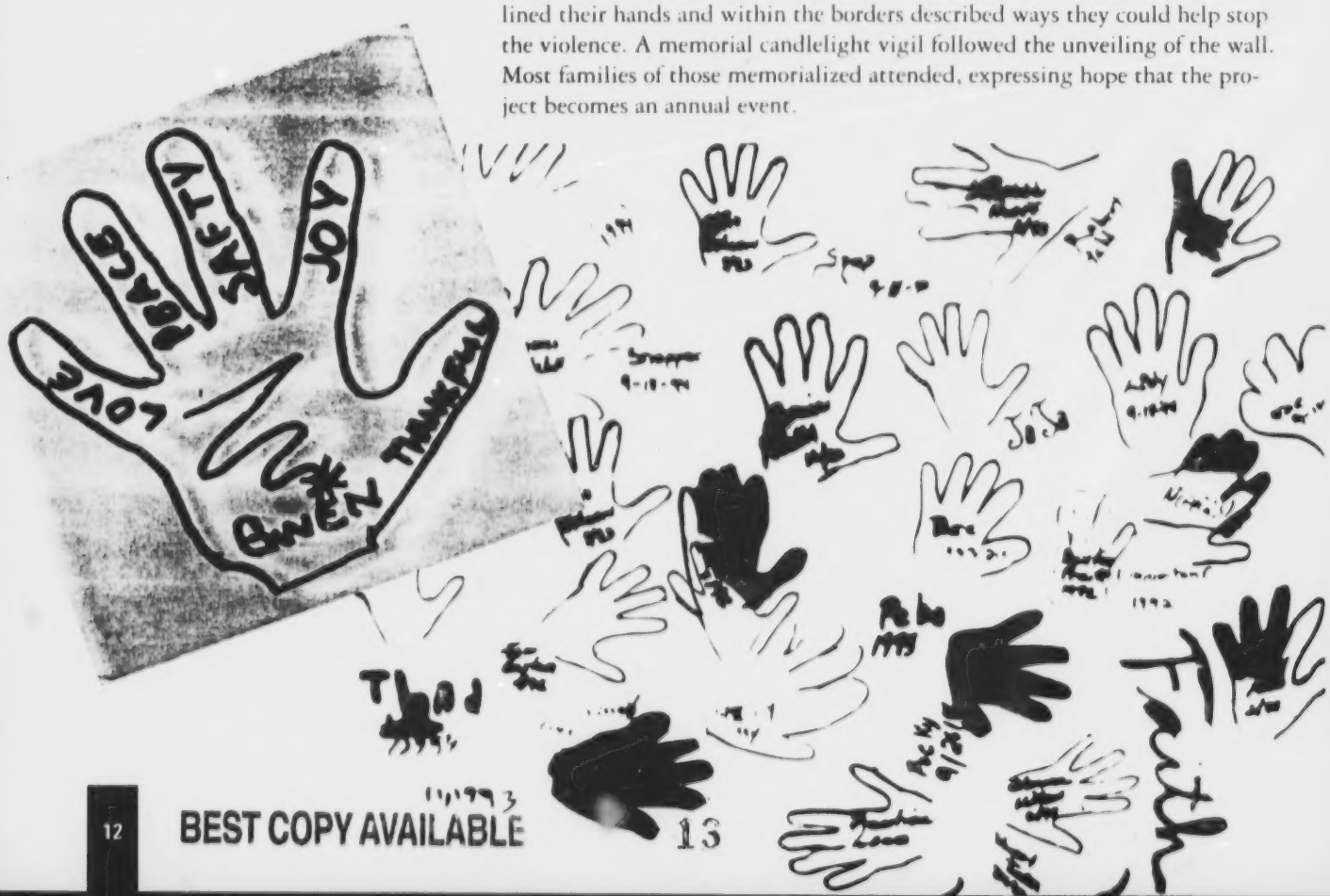
These highlights are drawn from the many exciting reports NCPC received from people across the country who shared their Crime Prevention Month efforts. Complete the Feedback Card in the back of this guide and you might appear in next year's Journal!

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

The Central Florida Crime Prevention Officers' Association and WKCF-TV Orlando joined forces to produce 13 Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on crime prevention which were broadcast during October and November. Some are still being aired! Made at Seaworld, the PSAs showed children in various dangerous situations and give advice about how to deal with them. Topics include seat belt safety, what to do if lost, gun safety, and how to "Turn Off the Violence." WKCF donated all services to create the spots — crews, equipment, editing, and airtime; Seaworld lent its facilities; and, equally important, many people volunteered their time to make the project a success. Basketball superstar Shaquille O'Neal has pledged to donate his time and his home to film the PSAs for Crime Prevention Month 1995.

BESSEMER, ALABAMA

Students at the James A. Davis Middle School created a two-sided wall that delivered a powerful message about the impact of violence on their lives. On one side, handprints held the names of friends or family members lost to violence. The wall also displayed the pictures and names of others who died as a result of violence in Bessemer. On the other side, the Peace side, students outlined their hands and within the borders described ways they could help stop the violence. A memorial candlelight vigil followed the unveiling of the wall. Most families of those memorialized attended, expressing hope that the project becomes an annual event.



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LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

Recognized by the United States Conference of Mayors for its outstanding efforts during Crime Prevention Month 1994, this city orchestrated workshops in conflict resolution for students, a Turn in Toy Weapons campaign, a Violence Prevention Day, a Night of Peace, a workshop on dealing with domestic abuse, and more than 40 other activities. The month's events culminated with more than 400 citizens joining together in a Walk Against Crime and Violence. A local cable station produced a "Stop the Violence" videotape featuring some of the month's well-attended programs.

SPARKS, NEVADA

Armed with *Working Together To Stop the Violence*, the guide to Crime Prevention Month 1994 and her own will to make a difference, Donna Sosnowski convinced the mayor and Chamber of Commerce of the importance of the celebration, enlisted the Superintendent of Schools' cooperation, and rallied local businesses to fund activities. The enthusiasm generated was so great that all 54 elementary schools in the county participated. Two television stations and two newspapers covered events, which included skits produced by young people and massive multi-school assemblies. According to the Superintendent of Schools, the *only* drawback was that "every day wasn't Turn Off the Violence Day."

WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASHINGTON

The Whidbey Island Naval Station launched Operation Safe Kid with an array of community allies: four law enforcement agencies, two district fire departments, hospital paramedics, and the local telephone company. Together, they created a course to teach children ages eight to 12 safety skills and crime prevention tactics. Kids traveled from station to station watching videos and answering questions. After completing the circuit, they "graduated" and were awarded a "Safe Kid" certificate. The event culminated with a special concert — McGruff was the warm-up act — attended by nearly 300 people.

PROVO, UTAH

McGruff traded the written word for the written name! Kids who signed a pledge card vowing to Turn Off the Violence received a book from a large cache donated by local businesses. The community continued its Crime Prevention Month focus on children by sponsoring poster and essay contests for elementary schools. In a highly publicized ceremony held at the City Council's meeting room, the city leaders joined the chief of police in handing plaques to the winners. The posters were mass produced, distributed, and displayed all around town.

Celebrate Crime Prevention Month 1995 With:

- An awards ceremony — a breakfast, dinner, lunch, or reception — to honor young people and adults who have volunteered their time to help families and children.
- A community-wide service project that involves all age groups. Clean up a river, highway, or park. Build or repair housing for low-income families or the elderly. Repair a neighborhood playground. Clean up a cemetery. Start a community garden.
- A free concert featuring performers from local high schools, colleges, and universities or community music and theater groups.
- A fair at a shopping mall with information booths from police, fire fighters, paramedics, and Neighborhood Watch groups. Ask stores to display posters made by students and award prizes. Make sure McGruff makes an appearance!
- A Bicycle Rodeo to teach children safe riding habits, biking laws, and how to protect bikes from theft. Include workshops on maintenance, an obstacle course to test skills, and maps of trails and bike paths — for children, teens, and adults.

CALENDAR OF SPECIAL OBSERVANCES

October

Crime Prevention Month

Sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition, this annual celebration of community spirit and partnerships challenges people to take individual and collective action to prevent crime and build communities that nurture and protect young people.

National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
202-466-6272
Fax 202-296-1356

Domestic Violence Awareness Month

Provides a domestic violence awareness month packet to members on how to raise public awareness. General information on domestic violence available at no cost.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
PO Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218-0749
303-839-1852
Fax 303-831-9251

National Fire Prevention Week
Sunday, October 8 — Saturday, October 14, 1995

The NFPA seeks to increase public awareness of the dangers of fire and the ways we can protect ourselves from it. The theme, "Watch What You Heat! Prevent Home Fires," reinforces the importance of preventing home fires, especially those caused by heating and cooking equipment.

National Fire Protection Association
1 Battery March Park
Quincy, MA 02269
617-770-3000, ext. 7270

Turn Off the Violence Day
Thursday, October 12, 1995

The Turn Off the Violence coalition asks children, teens, and adults to turn off violent television programs, not listen to violent music, not go to violent movies, and not rent violent videos. Instead, the day should be a unique opportunity for schools to teach conflict management skills, for families to share activities, for communities to translate rhetoric about violence prevention into events and programs, and for youth to tell government leaders how violence affects their daily lives.

Turn Off the Violence
PO Box 27558
Minneapolis, MN 55427
612-593-8041

America's Safe Schools Week
Sunday, October 15 — Saturday, October 21, 1995

The observance recognizes and honors exemplary programs and

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Photographs by V.Morrison

associations at the school, district, state, and national levels that are effectively preventing campus crime, improving discipline, increasing attendance, and suppressing drug traffic and abuse. America's Safe Schools Week, now in its 11th year, is sponsored annually by the National School Safety Center, a partnership of the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Education, and Pepperdine University.

National School Safety Center
4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard
Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
805-373-9977
Fax 805-373-9277

YWCA Week Without Violence Sunday, October 15 — Saturday, October 21, 1995

The YWCA Week Without Violence is a national education campaign designed to inspire alternatives to violence by demonstrating that we can all live without it. The campaign challenges people to imagine a world without violence and then, together, take the first steps to make this vision a reality. Each day of the YWCA Week Without Violence will focus on a different set of issues relating to violence. Contact your local YWCA or write to:

YWCA Week Without Violence
726 Broadway, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10003-9595

National Red Ribbon Week Monday, October 23 — Monday, October 31, 1995

Join National Family Partnership (NFP) in celebrating healthy, drug free lifestyles. Wear and display red ribbons to show your support for drug free youth and your willingness to take a stand against drugs in your community. For more information or to order an NFP catalog, please contact:

National Family Partnership
11159-B South Towne Square
St. Louis, MO 63123
314-845-1933

Make a Difference Day October 28, 1995

A national day of volunteering sponsored by USA WEEKEND magazine in partnership with the Points of Light Foundation. Ten projects done that day and judged to be outstanding receive $2,000 charitable donations, national recognition in USA WEEKEND, and in Washington, DC, during National Volunteer Week. An additional 50 honorable-mention projects are awarded $2,000 donations from Paul Newman and Newman's Own, Inc. and are spotlighted in the magazine. For information:

USA WEEKEND/Difference
1000 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, VA 22229-0012
703-276-6445

Hotline: 1-800-416-3824
(In Washington, DC, call 202-223-9186, ext.183)

January

Crime Stoppers Month

Emphasizes disseminating information to the public on felony crimes. Local programs sponsor anonymous reporting systems that offer rewards, raised through community efforts, for productive tips that help police solve crimes.

Crime Stoppers International, Inc.
PO Box 30413
Albuquerque, NM 87190
800-245-0009
Fax 800-245-0009

March

National PTA Alcohol and Other Drug Awareness Week Sunday, March 3 — Saturday, March 9, 1996 (first week of March every year)

This week creates an additional opportunity for the PTA to emphasize the urgent need for parents to take proactive measures in educating themselves about facts

and preventive and intervention strategies to recognize, understand, and combat drug and alcohol abuse among youth. The PTA's mission is to support and speak on behalf of youth, assist parents in developing parental skills, and encourage public and parental involvement in the nation's public school systems. Contact your state PTA or:

The National PTA
330 North Wabash Avenue
Suite 2100
Chicago, IL 60611-3690
312-670-6782
Fax 312-670-6783

April

Child Abuse Prevention Month

National, state, and local organizations participate in activities to draw attention to child abuse and neglect and their prevention, emphasizing community collaboration as the key to success in preventing child maltreatment.

National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse
332 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60604
312-663-3520
Fax 312-939-8962

Alcohol-Free Weekend Friday, April 5 — Sunday, April 7, 1996

"I'm Free for the Weekend" offers adults one way to emphasize positive behavior rather than dwell on the negative consequences of alcohol consumption, which is the third leading cause of preventable death in the nation. Sponsoring organizations around the country can involve communities by urging adults to sign a commitment to be alcohol-free for the weekend.

National Council on Alcoholism & Drug Dependence, Inc.
12 West 21 Street
New York, NY 10010
212-206-6770
Fax 212-645-1690

National Volunteer Week Sunday, April 21 — Saturday, April 27, 1996

The Points of Light Foundation sponsors this week for local and national organizations to recognize and celebrate the good work of their volunteers. It's also an opportunity to publicize the benefits of engaging volunteers and recruit additional volunteers.

Points of Light Foundation
1737 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
202-223-9186
Fax 202-223-9256

National Youth Service Day *

This is a celebration to honor what young people have accomplished in their communities and to encourage continued active involvement. The focus is on public education and an effort to make the government recognize youth participation and accomplishments.

Youth Service America
1101 15th Street, NW
Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005
202-296-2992
Fax 202-296-4030

National Crime Victim Rights Week *

Commemorated since 1981, this special week was created to remember victims of crime and raise awareness of crime victimization. Victim service providers around the country host activities throughout this week.

National Victim Center
2111 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22201
703-276-2880
Fax 703-276-2889

National Organization for Victim Assistance
1757 Park Road, NW
Washington, DC 20010
202-232-6682
Fax 202-462-2255

May

National Police Week
Sunday, May 12 — Saturday, May 19, 1996

Provides family support services (counselors, group meetings) for families and co-workers who have lost a loved one in the line of duty. Support is also provided to families during the criminal justice process. Seminars, candlelight vigils, and memorial services are examples of Police Week events.

Concerns of Police Survivors
PO Box 3199
Camdenton, MO 65020
314-346-4911
Fax 314-346-1414

National Missing Children's Day
Saturday, May 25, 1996

Spearheaded by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), family and friends of missing children join forces annually to raise public awareness about the need for increased child protection. NCMEC disseminates pictures of missing children to the public through advertisements and media involvement and provides training for law enforcement officers in child abduction cases.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
2101 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 550
Arlington, VA 22201
800-843-5678 • 703-235-3900
Fax 703-235-4067

National SAFE KIDS Week
May 1996 *

This national safety initiative is designed to raise public awareness about the importance of preventing unintentional childhood injuries (traffic, biking and motor vehicle incidents, fires, drownings, choking and poisonings) which are the leading killer of children ages 14 and under. In collaboration with the National SAFE KIDS Campaign, more than 180 state and local coalitions will sponsor National SAFE KIDS Weeek activities in their communities.

National SAFE KIDS Campaign
111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
202-884-4993
Fax 301-650-8038

Photographs by V.Morrison

August

National Night Out
August 1, 1995 (First Tuesday)

Seeks to heighten violence and drug prevention awareness, and generate support and participation in local anti-crime efforts. NNO also strengthens neighborhood spirit and police-community relations and sends a message to criminals that communities are organized and fighting back. It has become a year-long program to strengthen neighborhood spirit.

Next year's 13th Annual National Night Out is scheduled for August 6, 1996. Contact NATW now for registration information. Registered areas receive a free organizational kit filled with how-to material including camera-ready artwork, event suggestions and guidelines.

National Association of Town Watch
PO Box 303
Wynnewood, PA 19096
800-648-3688 • 610-649-7055
Fax 610-649-5456

*** Dates To Be Announced**

McGRUFF EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS HELP YOU TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME!

Crime Prevention Month is an ideal time to enrich your crime prevention program with educational products featuring McGruff and his nephew Scruff. These products are in demand because they work! McGruff and Scruff break through advertising clutter — 99 percent of American children recognize McGruff the Crime Dog and trust his advice.

Choose from hundreds of items including coloring books, brochures, stickers, key chains, "crime biter" badges, lapel pins, McGruff and Scruff dolls, posters, personalized books, wall calendars, child identification kits, litter bags and Halloween bags, static-cling posters and cards, caps, T-shirts, sweatshirts, audio cassette tapes, educational videos, and more. Thousands of law enforcement agencies, schools, businesses and community organizations use McGruff and Scruff licensed educational products to help teach simple and effective crime prevention techniques.

■ **BRAND NEW McGruff the Crime Dog costume.** A new, improved McGruff costume is now available from Robotronics. Features include better visibility through a new designed McGruff "head," a special cool-vest, and more comfortable pants with a hidden pocket and adjustable

hems. Only law enforcement agencies may own the McGruff costume. Local businesses may purchase costumes for donation to law enforcement.

■ The **Safe Kids Kit**. Parents can use this interactive booklet filled with practical up-to-date guidelines to teach their children about personal safety. It is a fun, non-threatening way to teach kids how to respond to a variety of situations. The ten-page book contains emergency tips, emergency phone number card, and an easy-to-use fingerprint identification kit.

■ The **BikeStar** program. Law enforcement agencies can supplement fundraising efforts by holding a bicycle registration safety rodeo using BikeStar, a national bicycle registration program. For a $5 fee, an individual can register his or her bicycle on the Internet. When the bicycle is recovered, the law enforcement officer can locate the owner in any part of the country. Law enforcement agencies receive $1 for each bicycle they register.

■ **McGruff and Me** personalized storybooks. These attractive books feature the child as the main character, his/her schoolmates, and McGruff the Crime Dog. The book is filled with tips for kids home alone and advice about strangers, vandalism, and more. They are available in Spanish, English, Braille, and Easy-reader versions.

■ **McGruff the Crime Dog Robot** helps keep the crowd interested. Kids and adults are amazed by the interactive robot who is nearly 5 feet tall and is fully automated. He winks, blinks, and moves around by remote control. His mouth moves in sync with pre-recorded crime prevention messages.

■ **Handouts and Prizes.** Here are a few inexpensive ideas, all under $1per item:

Pencils, pens, crayons, lapel pins, stickers, static cling decals, key rings, reflective Halloween trick-or-treat bags with safety tips (all sizes/custom ordered), posters, book jackets, activity books, coloring books, reflective stickers for bicycles, clothing, or backpacks, Grafeeties (the original bumper sticker for sneakers), growth charts, pencil cases, babysitter checklist magnet boards, crime prevention brochures, balloons, rulers, slide guides, painters caps, calendars, greeting cards, Junior Police badges, whistles, litter bags, autographed pictures of McGruff, and much more.

Light Your Way To Increased Neighborhood Safety

The Emergency Beacon is easily installed behind a switch plate. Once activated, this device makes any regular light (indoor or outdoor) flash on and off continuously, enabling emergency vehicles to locate a home easily in response to a call for help. Although the Emergency Beacon is not a licensed product of the National Crime Prevention Council, the company supports the work of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. This device is ideal for members of Neighborhood Watch groups and can be sold by law enforcement officers, and fire fighters, youth groups, and other community groups as part of their fundraising efforts. Contact Response Technology at 703-255-3224. Please mention this guide to Crime Prevention Month.

Turn the page for a partial listing by product type of licensees and special partners who produce 1,000+ educational products and programs featuring McGruff and his nephew Scruff. For the complete package of informational sales brochures, contact NCPC, 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20006-3817. 202-466-6272, ext. 205. Many products are also offered in Spanish. Quantity discounts are always available, and special promotions occur throughout the year.

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LOOKING FOR McGRUFF AND SCRUFF PRODUCTS? CHECK THIS LIST!

- **Apparel: T-shirts, sweatshirts, and shorts**
  - Wearhouse 301-937-4843
  - Stone Soup 201-684-3016
- **Apparel: reflective and accessories**
  - Printmark Industries 717-455-7000
- **Bicycle registration program**
  - BikeStar 602-241-8547
- **Brochures**
  - McGruff Specialty Products Office 518-842-4388
- **Calendars**
  - JII Sales Promotion 614-622-4422
- **Cassette tapes: *McGruff and Scruff and the Crime Dogs***
  - Creative Productions 904 -435-0977
- **Cassette tapes: *McGruff Cares for You***
  - Take Five Productions 609-227-6858
- **Coloring/activity books**
  - McGruff Specialty Products Office 518-842-4388
- **Decals for crime prevention vehicles**
  - First Colony Label 800-51-DECAL
- **Educational videos**
  - AIMS Media 818-773-4300
- **Gang prevention static cling decals and posters**
  - Island Printing 708-416-3103
- **Halloween bags and litter bags**
  - McGruff Specialty Products Office 518-842-4388
- **Key chains, badges, and shields**
  - Stoffel Seals 914-353-3800
- **Lapel pins**
  - Adco 612-545-6414
  - Precision Arts 800-328-4088
- **McGruff and Scruff dolls**
  - Commonwealth 212-242-4070
- **McGruff costume**
  - Robotronics 801-489-4466
- **McGruff exhibit for special events**
  - Exposystems 301-587-3907
- **McGruff inflatable cold air balloon**
  - Natcom 305-756-8600
- ***McGruff and Me* personalized book**
  - Hefty Publishing 904-469-9102
- **McGruff robot**
  - Robotonics 801-489-4466
- **McGruff stamps**
  - Pegs Stationers 814-237-6539
- **Newsletter: *The McGruffletter***
  - JAM Communications 212-941-6080
- **Promotional items**
  - McGruff Specialty Products Office 518-842-4388
  - Walter Cribbins 206-441-5650
  - JII Sales Promotion 614-622-4422
  - Personal Expressions 800-722-2776
- **Safe Kids Identification Kits**
  - Boerner Marketing 612-473-7322
- **Telephone calling card**
  - Creative Productions 904-435-0977
  - Printmark Industries 717-455-7000
- **Workplace Safety Program**
  - g. Neil Companies 303-846-8899

SELECTED RESOURCES FROM NCPC

Protecting Children

Talking With Youth About Prevention: A Teaching Guide for Law Enforcement and Others
Extremely popular hands-on guide for anyone working with youth in crime and drug prevention. A vast resource for ages 5 through 18. 476 pages. Item M29, $29.95.

Find the Silly and Dangerous Things
Bright, entertaining poster. Helps young children recognize and talk through handling dangerous situations in a non-threatening way. 30" x 22". Item P33, $5.95.

Meet McGruff
Engaging poster familiarizes young children with McGruff and positive, fun, drug-free activities. 30" x 22". Item PR21, $5.95.

We Are Special
McGruff and his nephew Scruff, invite youngsters to put their own pictures in the poster's picture frame. 22" x 30". Item P36, $5.95.

Involving Teens

Charting Success: A Workbook for Developing Crime Prevention and Other Community Service Projects
Explores crime's impact on youth; presents sample projects and program ideas. Updated Second Edition. Item M11B, $7.95.

Involving Adults

Tools To Involve Parents in Gang Prevention
Helps communities deal with emerging gang problems; shows how to enlist parents and involve children in anti-gang strategies and positive community activities. Item M31, $24.95.

Are You Safe? A National Test on Crime Prevention
45 minute TV-quality video includes crime scenarios, multiple choice questions for audience response, action reminders, discussions by panel of experts. Item V4A, $39.95.

Mobilizing Communities

Taking a Stand Against Crime and Drugs
Offers more than 40 reproducible masters for public education on subjects ranging from personal safety to business prevention, from child protection to prevention advice for the disabled. This comprehensive kit comes in a three-ring binder and includes a reproducible Neighborhood Watch mini-kit, ten reports on timely issues, and a resource guide. Item M30B, $39.95.

Uniting Communities Through Crime Prevention
Frames prevention as a major community anti-crime strategy compatible with community policing; provides extraordinary base for community action. Presents the case for prevention, including examples of success. Item M35, $14.95.

Reaching the Spanish-Speaking

El Libro de McGruff/McGruffs Activity Book
Stimulating activities in English and Spanish help children learn drug and crime prevention skills in fun ways. Item K9, $22.95.

Conozca a McGruff/Meet McGruff
Colorful bilingual poster shows a collage of drug free activity. Familiarizes young children with McGruff and makes them aware of positive, fun, drug-free activity. Item P30, $5.95. Also available in English. Item PR21, $5.95.

To order or to obtain a catalog of NCPC's free and low-cost educational materials, call 800-NCPC-911 or write to the National Crime Prevention Council Fulfillment Center, PO Box 1, 100 Church Street, Amsterdam, NY 12010. Fax 518-843-6857. NY residents add 7% sales tax and DC residents add 6.75% sales tax to subtotal. Prepayment by check, purchase order, Visa or Mastercard accepted.

Publications Just Released!

Spanish and English Brochure Masters
Very popular brochures translated into Spanish camera-ready and localizable. Item B55, $9.95.

Preventing Violence Against Women: Not Just a Women's Issue
Examines the extent, patterns, and impact of violent crimes against women and offers practical advice for individuals in prevention and victim services. Addresses self-protection and self-defense, sexual assault/rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, workplace violence, and teen dating aggression. Item M28, $16.95.

Cops Helping Kids: A Guide for Working With Four- and Five-Year-Old Children
Comprehensive advice for law enforcement officers who teach young children. Item K30, $19.95.

Helping Kids Handle Conflict: A Guide for Those Teaching Children
This book helps in teaching children how to cope with bullies, conflicts involving guns and other weapons, media-influenced conflict, and general conflict situations. Item M37, $24.95.

Proceeds from the sale of these items go back into programs and activities of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. They help produce more materials and programs to meet the needs of those working to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities.

THE CRIME PREVENTION COALITION

State Members

Alabama Crime Prevention Network
Arizona Crime Prevention Association
Arizona Department of Public Safety
Arkansas Crime Information Center
California Attorney General's Office
California Crime Prevention Officers Association
California Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning
Colorado Crime Prevention Association
Crime Prevention Association of Connecticut
Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Programs
Florida Crime Prevention Association
Georgia Crime Prevention Association
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
Idaho Crime Prevention Association
Idaho Department of Law Enforcement
Illinois Attorney General's Office
Illinois Crime Prevention Association
Iowa Crime Prevention Association
Iowa Department of Public Safety
Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Kansas Crime Prevention Association
Northern Kentucky Prevention Information Network
Maryland Crime Prevention Association
Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute
Massachusetts Crime Prevention Officers Association
Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council
Crime Prevention Association of Michigan
Minnesota Crime Prevention Practitioners, Inc.
Minnesota Office of Drug Policy and Violence Prevention
Mississippi Crime Prevention Association
Mississippi Division of Public Safety Planning
Missouri Crime Prevention Association
Missouri Department of Public Safety
Nebraska Crime Commission
Nebraska Crime Prevention Association
Nevada Office of the Attorney General
New Jersey Crime Prevention Officers' Association, Inc.
New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety
New Mexico Crime Prevention Association
New York Division of Criminal Justice Services
New York State Crime Prevention Coalition
North Carolina Crime Prevention Officers' Association
North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
North Dakota Office of the Attorney General
Ohio Crime Prevention Association
Ohio Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services
Oklahoma Department of Public Safety
Crime Prevention Association of Oregon
Oregon Board on Public Safety Standards and Training
Crime Prevention Association of Western Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
Pennsylvania Crime Prevention Officers Association
Rhode Island Crime Prevention Officers Association
South Carolina Governor's Office
South Dakota Police Chiefs Association
Texas Crime Prevention Association
Texas Governor's Office
Utah Council for Crime Prevention
Vermont State Police
Virginia Crime Prevention Association
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
Washington Crime Prevention Association
Washington State Attorney General's Office
West Virginia Criminal Justice and Highway Safety Office

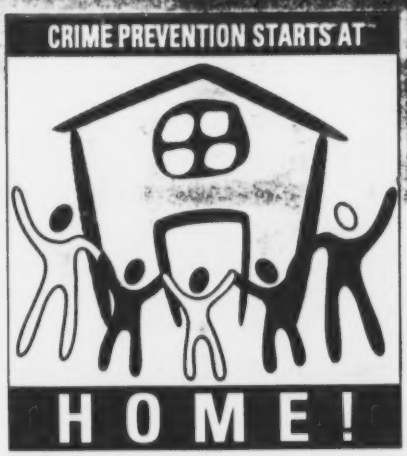
Wisconsin Crime Prevention Practitioners Association, Inc.
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Wisconsin Department of Administration

National Agencies

The Advertising Council, Inc.
American Association of Retired Persons
American Crime Prevention Association
American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
American Probation and Parole Association
American Society for Industrial Security
The Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.
Boy Scouts of America
Boys & Girls Clubs of America
Crime Stoppers International, Inc.
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies
Insurance Information Institute
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Association of Credit Card Investigators
International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training
International Association for Healthcare Security and Safety
International City/County Management Association
International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners
International Union of Police Associations
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Attorneys General
National Association of Broadcasters
National Association of Counties
National Association of Criminal Justice Planners
National Association of Elementary School Principals
National Association of Police Athletic Leagues
National Association of Town Watch
National Council of La Raza
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
National Crime Prevention Council
National Crime Prevention Institute
National Criminal Justice Association
National District Attorneys Association
National Exchange Club
National Family Partnership
National 4-H Council
National Governors' Association
National League of Cities
National Network of Runaway and Youth Services
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
National Organization for Victim Assistance
National Recreation and Park Association
National Sheriffs' Association
National Urban League, Inc.
National Victim Center
Police Executive Research Forum
Service Corps of Retired Executives Association
U.S. Conference of Mayors

Federal Agencies

Department of Defense
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
General Services Administration
U.S. Department of Air Force
U.S. Department of Army
U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Bureau of Justice Statistics
National Institute of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office for Victims of Crime
U.S. Department of Navy
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Postal Inspection Service



How You Can Use Camera-Ready Materials in Your Community

Brochures, Posters, Articles, and Activity Sheets

The back pocket of *Crime Prevention Starts at Home: Setting the Stage for Community Action* contains a selection of camera-ready crime, drug, and violence prevention materials to help you celebrate Crime Prevention Month. These materials are designed to be printed, photocopied, or offset — that's why they're printed in high-resolution black type on coated paper. Most have space for sponsors, local phone numbers, and addresses.

Although these materials are copyrighted to protect their integrity, you can produce as many copies as you like for free distribution so long as you do not change the text without written approval from the National Crime Precention Council.

If you wish to change the text or have any questions about using McGruff or Scruff, contact the Quality Review Committee at NCPC, 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20006-3817. To obtain a useful reference, write to NCPC for a free copy of *Guidelines for McGruff and Related Marks*.

Here are some suggestions for using these camera-ready materials:

- Use the Celebrate Crime Prevention Month poster to announce your events throughout October.
- Enlarge the mini-posters and activity sheets and print on bright-colored paper.
- Hand out brochures at civic meetings and school assemblies. Ask libraries, recreation centers, medical offices, and local businesses (especially ones that cater to children and families) to display and distribute.
- Organize a coloring contest for elementary children, using the Halloween poster.
- Create bookmarks, shopping bags, bumper stickers, fliers, and envelope stuffers. Use the photocopier to reduce or enlarge. Be creative with colored paper and different types of paper.
- Place articles in newspapers and newsletters.

CRIME PREVENTION STARTS AT HOME

SETTING THE STAGE FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

Please Let Us Know What You Think!

Please take a moment to answer these questions. Then fold this card, tape it, and mail it with a 32¢ stamp. Your comments will help us prepare for Crime Prevention Month 1996!

Name_____

Organization _____

Address _____

City_____ State _____ ZIP (+4) _____

Daytime Phone _____ Fax_____

■ Community Size: ☐ Under 25,000 ☐ 25,000-100,000 ☐ 100,000-200,000 ☐ Over 200,000

■ Please indicate the kind of group that is using this booklet: ☐ Law Enforcement ☐ School ☐ Community Group ☐ Business ☐ Library ☐ Other (please specify) _____

■ Are you going to have a 1995 Crime Prevention Month proclamation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(If so, please send us a copy.)

■ How helpful are these features of the booklet?

	Slightly Helpful			Extremely Helpful	
Statistics: What the Numbers Say	1	2	3	4	5
Program Profiles: The Many Faces of Crime Prevention	1	2	3	4	5
Sample Proclamation	1	2	3	4	5
Sample Press Release	1	2	3	4	5
Activity Ideas: Work With Community Partners	1	2	3	4	5
Crime Prevention Month 1994 Highlights	1	2	3	4	5
Calendar of Special Observances	1	2	3	4	5
McGruff Educational Products	1	2	3	4	5
Resources From NCPC	1	2	3	4	5
Making Public Service Ads Work for You (color brochure)	1	2	3	4	5

■ Which camera-ready materials do you think you will use?

		Expect to Use? Yes	No	Expected # of Copies
Brochures	Home Security: Invest in It Now	☐	☐	_____
	Is Media Violence Invading Your Home?	☐	☐	_____
	Dealing With Gun Violence	☐	☐	_____
	Talking With Your Kids About Drugs	☐	☐	_____
	Making Peace: Tips on Managing Conflict	☐	☐	_____
	At Home Alone: A Parent's Guide	☐	☐	_____
	Holiday Safety Tips	☐	☐	_____
	Business Travel Safety Tips	☐	☐	_____
	Family Vacation: Fun and Safety	☐	☐	_____
	Protecting Yourself From Telemarketing Fraud	☐	☐	_____
	Join a Neighborhood Watch	☐	☐	_____
	Street Sense: It's Common Sense	☐	☐	_____
	Domestic Violence: The Hidden Crime	☐	☐	_____
	Rape Is About Power, Control, and Anger	☐	☐	_____
	Working Together To Create Safer Schools	☐	☐	_____
	Halloween Safety: Pointers for Parents	☐	☐	_____

		Yes	No	# of Copies
Articles/ Drop-Ins	Don't Let Your Family Go Down the Tube!	☐	☐	_____
	Turn Off the Violence Pledge	☐	☐	_____
	McGruff's Stay Away From Guns Pledge	☐	☐	_____
	Inhalants: What Parents Should Know	☐	☐	_____
	Marijuana: Common, Dangerous, and Still Illegal	☐	☐	_____
	Mad? Frustrated? Ready To Explode?	☐	☐	_____
	So I'll Be Home Alone...Do I Know...	☐	☐	_____
	People Can Make a Difference: Be a Volunteer	☐	☐	_____
	If You're Being Abused...Plan Now for Your Escape	☐	☐	_____
	Safer Seniors	☐	☐	_____
Posters	Eight Things You and Your Neighbors Can Do	☐	☐	_____
	Ten Things Kids Can Do To Stop Violence	☐	☐	_____
	McGruff's Halloween Safety Tips	☐	☐	_____
	Celebrate Crime Prevention Month, October 1995	☐	☐	_____

Fold card here

Activity Sheets	Silly and Dangerous Things Activity	☐	☐	_____
	Help Scruff Get Home Safely Maze	☐	☐	_____
	Help Scruff Celebrate McGruff's 15th Birthday	☐	☐	_____
	McGruff Crossword Puzzle	☐	☐	_____

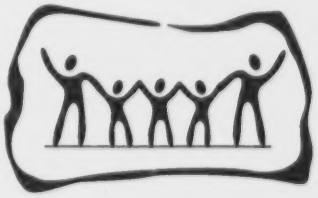
■ Are there other crime prevention materials you would like? _____

_____

_____

■ Would you be willing to give us a brief report on what you did for Crime Prevention Month 1995?

☐ Yes, please send me a form. ☐ No, thanks.



Fold card here

Please Place 32c Stamp Here

Attn: Crime Prevention Month 1995
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- Ask local law enforcement for a free home security survey.

Consider an alarm

Alarms can be a good investment, especially if you have many valuables in your home, or live in an isolated area or one with a history of break-ins.

- Check with several companies before you buy so you can decide what level of security fits your needs. Do business with an established company and check references before signing a contract.
- Learn how to use your system properly! Don't "cry wolf" by setting off false alarms. People will stop paying attention and you'll probably be fined.
- Some less expensive options...a sound-detecting socket that plugs into a light fixture and makes the light flash when it detects certain noises, motion sensing outdoor lights that turn on when someone approaches, or lights with photo cells that turn on when it's dark and off when it's light.

Burglars do more than steal

Burglars can commit rapes, robberies, and assaults if they are surprised by someone coming home or pick a home that is occupied.

- If something looks questionable — a slit screen, a broken window or an open door — don't go in. Call the police from a neighbor's house or a public phone.
- At night, if you think you hear someone breaking in, leave safely if you can, then call police. If you can't leave, lock yourself in a room with a phone and call police. If an intruder is in your room, pretend you are asleep.

- Guns are responsible for many accidental deaths in the home every year. Think carefully before buying a gun. If you do own one, learn how to store it and use it safely.

There's more you can do

- Join a Neighborhood Watch group. If one doesn't exist, you can start one with help from local law enforcement.
- Never leave a message on your answering machine that indicates you may be away from home. Rather than saying "I'm not at home right now," say "I'm not available right now."
- Work with neighbors and local government to organize community clean-ups. The cleaner your neighborhood, the less attractive it is to crime.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

Crime Prevention Tips From
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
and

The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Distribution assisted by a grant from ADT Security Systems.

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HOME SECURITY

Invest In It Now

If you were locked out of your house, would you still be able to get in? Maybe you keep an unlocked window in the back, or a hidden key in your mailbox or on top of a window ledge?

You may think this is a good idea, but guess what? If you can break in, so can a burglar!

One out of six homes will be burglarized this year. For a small amount of time and money you can make your home more secure and reduce your chances of being a victim.

Many burglars will spend no longer than 60 seconds to try breaking into a home. Good locks — and good neighbors who watch out for each other — can be big deterrents to burglars.

Check the Locks

Did you know that in almost half of all completed residential burglaries, thieves simply breezed in through unlocked doors or crawled through unlocked windows?

- Make sure every external door has a sturdy, well-installed dead bolt lock. Key-in-the-knob locks alone are not enough.
- Sliding glass doors can offer easy access if they are not properly secured. You can secure them by installing commercially available locks or putting a broomstick or dowel in the inside track to jam the door. To prevent the door being lifted off the track, drill a hole through the sliding door frame and the fixed frame. Then insert a pin in the hole.
- Lock double-hung windows with key locks or "pin" windows by drilling a small hole into a 45° angle between the inner and outer frames, then insert a nail that can be removed. Secure basement windows with grilles or grates.
- Instead of hiding keys around the outside of your home, give an extra key to a neighbor you trust.
- When you move into a new house or apartment, rekey the locks.

Check the Doors

A lock on a flimsy door is about as effective as locking your car door but leaving the window down.

- All outside doors should be metal or solid wood.
- If your doors don't fit tightly in their frames, install weather stripping around them.
- Install a peephole or wide-angle viewer in all entry doors so you can see who is outside without opening the door. Door chains break easily and don't keep out intruders.

Check the Outside

Look at your house from the outside. Make sure you know the following tips:

- Thieves hate bright lights. Install outside lights and keep them on at night.
- Keep your yard clean. Prune back shrubbery so it doesn't hide doors or windows. Cut back tree limbs that a thief could use to climb to an upper-level window.
- Clearly display your house number so police and other emergency vehicles can find your home quickly.
- If you travel, create the illusion that you're at home by getting some timers that will turn lights on and off in different areas of your house throughout the evening. Lights burning 24 hours a day signal an empty house.
- Leave shades, blinds, and curtains in normal positions. And don't let your mail pile up! Call the post office to stop delivery or have a neighbor pick it up.
- Make a list of your valuables — VCRs, stereos, computers, jewelry. Take photos of the items, list their serial numbers and descriptions. Check with law enforcement about engraving your valuables through Operation Identification.

in a nonviolent movie, play board or card games? Play volleyball, ping pong, or a game of catch, go to the library, read aloud, or go through old family photos and slides? Ask your family for suggestions.

- Make sure your child's school has a policy requiring parental permission to show R-rated, PG-13, or PG movies in any class and enforces it. Make sure your neighborhood video store has and enforces the same policy.
- Don't buy products whose advertisements glorify physical or verbal violence. Write the manufacturer to express your concern. Check product packages or call your local library for addresses.

Resources

Act Against Violence Campaign
Corporation for Public Broadcasting
901 E Street, NW, Third Floor
Washington, DC 20004-2037
202-879-9859
Presents programming on the causes of and response to youth violence, provides videoconferences and materials to community-based and national organizations to support community education and outreach activities.

Center for Media Literacy
1962 South Shenandoah
Los Angeles, CA 90034
310-559-2944
Produces a quarterly publication on media and values.

"Squash-It" Campaign
Center for Health Communication
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
617-432-1038
Reinforces school-based programs that help youth learn ways of resolving disputes peacefully.

The Family and Community Critical Viewing Project
1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036-1969
202-775-3629
Teaches critical viewing skills to parents, teachers, and children. Distributes "Taking Charge of Your TV: A guide to Critical Viewing for Parents and Children."

Turn Off the Violence
PO Box 27558
Minneapolis, MN 55427
612-593-8041
A grassroots coalition which encourages people to choose nonviolent entertainment and nonviolent ways to deal with conflict. Sponsors the "Turn Off the Violence Day" campaign in October.

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IS MEDIA VIOLENCE INVADING YOUR HOME?

TURN IT OFF!

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For too many people, violence is an ordinary way to be entertained, settle arguments, or blow off emotional steam.

Violence is the result of an array of forces coming together. Recently, we have come to recognize that exposure to violence in the media can be one of those forces. American children spend more time each week watching TV than engaging in any other activity except sleeping. But violence is not limited to TV; it can be found in music, video games, newspapers, comic books, magazines, and movies.

Exposure to violence can result in children being less sensitive to the pain and suffering of others, more fearful of the world around them, and more willing to behave aggressively. Children imitate what they see. Take a look at what your children are seeing. Remember, most media violence can be turned off.

Look at what you're watching

Take a hard look at what you, your family, and friends watch on television — "action" movies, talk shows, soaps, sitcoms, cop shows, and even news programs. Ask the same questions about movies, videotapes, comics, and computer and video games.

What values are they teaching? Are the characters racist, sexist, or stereotypes? Do they make violence appear exciting or humorous or macho? Do they solve real-life problems without violence? Do the programs show how the victims of violence, their families, and friends suffer? Do the programs teach skills or convey unique, interesting information?

Look at what you're doing

What words or actions trigger your anger? Maybe it's the way someone looks at you, a tone of voice, or an action, such as pointing a finger. Once you know your triggers, you can better control your reactions.

When you are angry, do you use words that shame, humiliate, or intimidate?

Remember that words can hurt; they can provoke violent actions.

How do children you know take out their anger? Do they imitate words and body language? Are you proud of the way they handle conflict?

Look at your anger. Talk it out, exercise it out, write it out, sing it out — but don't take it out on anyone else. Learn how to settle disagreements without using violence.

Action ideas

- Turn off television, radio, and movies that make violence look exciting, humorous, or macho. Call or write to radio and television stations and movie theaters to advise them of your decision. And thank them when they show programming that portrays positive, nonviolent ways of solving problems. Encourage the media to address more family issues and show positive actions by people to improve the community.
- Contact your local school to see if it has a mediation or conflict resolution program. If not, help start one. You can get help from colleges, community or neighborhood dispute resolution centers, or national organizations that focus on dispute resolution.
- When you buy gifts for friends and family, make sure that games, music, videos, and books don't promote violence.
- Make one night a month a Family Fun Night. Why not go out to dinner, take

DON'T LET YOUR FAMILY GO DOWN THE TUBE — USE TELEVISION WISELY

- Set limits on what children can watch. Homework and meals with the family take priority.
- Watch TV with your children and talk about what each of you liked and didn't like.
- Set an example. Carefully choose your own programs and the amount of time you watch television.
- Make one room a TV-Free Zone — a comfortable place to read, talk, and listen, with no television set.
- Don't use TV as a babysitter.
- Encourage your children to spend their free time in activities such as sports, hobbies, playing with friends, or reading rather than sitting in front of the tube.
- Limit video games to a half-hour a day. Use a kitchen timer.
- Look for TV programs that encourage kids to do something positive — build a playhouse, start a hobby, help out at home, volunteer to help someone. Look for TV programs that relate to a book, something your child is studying, or an experience from your own childhood or that of a relative.
- Don't use TV as a reward or punishment.
- If you find a TV ad or program offensive, write or call the sponsor and the station.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

TURN OFF THE VIOLENCE PLEDGE

I want to help
my community
Turn Off the Violence
on October 12, 1995.
I won't watch any
violent TV, videotapes,
or movies or listen
to violent music. I won't
use any words or actions
that hurt someone.

My Name

Thanks for helping me, McGruff.
"Turn Off the Violence"
and "Take A Bite Out Of Crime."

MCGRUFF'S STAY AWAY FROM GUNS PLEDGE

I agree to...

- Never touch a gun I find anywhere — at home, at a friend's house, or on the street. I will get away fast and tell a trusted adult.
- Not take any chances if I don't know whether a gun is real or a toy. I will treat any gun as if it is real.
- Never take a gun or any other weapon to school. I will tell a teacher, principal, or other trusted adult about any weapon I see at school or on the street.
- Never give in if a friend or classmate wants me to play with or use a gun. If I find a gun I will leave and tell a trusted adult.
- Settle arguments with words, not fists, guns, or other weapons. I will work it out. I will apologize if I've done something wrong.

My Name

In the Community

- Launch a public education campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of firearms, and the risks of keeping a gun in the home.
- Report stolen weapons and carry and use violations to law enforcement.
- Work with your Neighborhood Watch or other group to hold a forum on how guns and violence affect the community. Include police, schools, youth, local government, youth agencies, and religious organizations.
- Ask local officials to advocate a variety of ways to prevent gun violence, such as strict local regulation of dealers with Federal Firearms Licenses, consumer protection regulations governing weapons manufacture, taxes on ammunition, bans on assault weapons, gun turn-in days, and liability legislation.

Each year, guns end the lives of thousands of young people. Their families and friends are left to cope with the loss of a life barely lived and to face a future overshadowed by violence.

For More Information

Center to Prevent Handgun Violence
1225 Eye Street, NW, Room 1100
Washington, DC 20005
202-289-7319

Education Fund to End Handgun Violence
100 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-544-7227

National School Safety Center
4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard
Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
805-373-9977

Pacific Center for Violence Prevention
San Francisco General Hospital
San Francisco, CA 94110
415-285-1793

Violence Policy Center
2000 P Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
202-822-8200

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DEALING WITH GUN VIOLENCE

TAKE ACTION TO STOP VIOLENCE!

■ ■ ■ ■

In television, the daily news, and conversations — guns seize our attention and fuel our fears.

Guns by the numbers

- Every day 15 children under the age of 19 are killed by gunfire, and many more are injured.
- Homicide is the second leading cause of death for youth ages 10 to 19. For black males ages 10 to 19, it's the leading cause of death. Most are committed with firearms — especially handguns.
- An estimated 1.2 million elementary-aged, latchkey children have access to guns in their homes.
- A child between 10 and 19 years old commits suicide with a handgun every six hours.
- Although the U.S. regulates the safety of countless products including teddy bears, blankets, toys, and pajamas, it does not regulate the safety of firearms.
- The average hospital bill for treating a child wounded by gunfire is $14,434 — enough to pay for a year of college.

Take action to stop violence!

At Home

- Teach children — from preschoolers to teenagers — that guns and other weapons hurt and kill.
- Show children how to settle arguments without resorting to words or actions that hurt. Parents, relatives, older brothers and sisters, teachers, and baby-sitters should set a positive example.
- Consider removing guns, especially handguns, from homes with children or teens.
- Look at ways other than firearms to protect yourself. Invest in top grade locks, jamming devices for doors and windows, a dog, a security system. Start or join a Neighborhood Watch. Ask police to recommend a self-defense class.
- If you choose to own firearms — handguns, rifles, or shotguns — make sure they are unloaded and securely stored.

Invest in trigger locks, gun cabinets with a lock, or pistol lock boxes. Lock up ammunition separately.

At School

- Support school staff in their efforts to keep guns, knives, and other weapons out of schools.
- Encourage students to report any weapons they know about on school grounds to the police or school authorities.

- Involve youth. Young people can and do organize against handgun violence.
- Show students how to settle arguments without resorting to violence. Teach them to deal with conflict by calming down, identifying the problem, compromising, and asking someone else to listen to both sides.

- Physical deterioration — difficulty in concentration, loss of coordination, loss of weight, unhealthy appearance.
- Refuses to talk or be around family.

WHY DO PEOPLE USE DRUGS?

Young people say they turn to alcohol and other drugs for one or more of these reasons:

- To do what their friends are doing.
- To escape pain in their lives.
- To fit in.
- Boredom.
- For fun.
- Curiosity.
- To take risks.

TAKE A STAND!

- Educate yourself about the facts surrounding alcohol and other drug use. You will lose credibility with your child if your information is not correct.
- Establish clear family rules against drug use and enforce them consistently.
- Develop your parenting skills through seminars, networking with other parents, reading, counseling, and support groups.
- Work with other parents to set community standards — you don't raise a child alone.

- Volunteer at schools, youth centers, Boys & Girls Clubs, or other activities in your community.

For More Information

- State and local government drug use prevention, intervention, and treatment agencies.
- State and local mental health agencies.
- State and local law enforcement agencies.
- Private drug use treatment services listed in the telephone book Yellow Pages.
- *National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)*
  PO Box 2345
  Rockville, MD 20847-2345
  800-729-6686 • 301-468-2600
  Fax: 301-468-6433

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TALKING WITH YOUR KIDS

ABOUT DRUGS

Don't put off talking to your children about alcohol and other drugs. As early as fourth grade, kids worry about pressures to try drugs. School programs alone aren't enough. Parents must become involved, but most parents aren't sure how to tell their children about drugs.

Open communication is one of the most effective tools you can use in helping your child avoid drug use. Talking freely and really listening shows children that they mean a great deal to you.

What do you say?

- Tell them that you love them and you want them to be healthy and happy.
- Say you do not find alcohol and other illegal drug use acceptable. Many parents never state this simple principle.
- Explain how this use hurts people. Physical harm — for example, AIDS, slowed growth, impaired coordination, accidents. Emotional harm — sense of not belonging, isolation, paranoia. Educational harm — difficulties remembering and paying attention.

- Discuss the legal issues. A conviction for a drug offense can lead to time in prison or cost someone a job, driver's license, or college loan.
- Talk about positive, drug-free alternatives, and how you can explore them together. Some ideas include sports, reading, movies, bike rides, hikes, camping, cooking, games, and concerts. Involve your kids' friends.

How do you say it?

- Calmly and openly — don't exaggerate. The facts speak for themselves.
- Face to face — exchange information and try to understand each other's point of view. Be an active listener and let your child talk about fears and concerns. Don't interrupt and don't preach.
- Through "teachable moments" — in contrast to a formal lecture, use a variety of situations — television news, TV dramas, books, newspapers.
- Establish an ongoing conversation rather than giving a one-time speech.
- Remember that you set the example. Avoid contradictions between your words and your actions. And don't use illegal drugs, period!
- Be creative! You and your child might act out various situation in which one person tries to pressure another to take a drug. Figure out two or three ways to handle each situation and talk about which works best.
- Exchange ideas with other parents.

How can I tell if a child is using drugs?

Identifying illegal drug use may help prevent further abuse. Possible signs include:

- Change in moods — more irritable, secretive, withdrawn, overly sensitive, inappropriately angry, euphoric.
- Less responsible — late coming home, late for school or class, dishonest.
- Changing friends or changing lifestyles — new interests, unexplained cash.

INHALANTS

What Parents Should Know

We carefully label and safely store many household products that are harmful or fatal if swallowed. But what about the hundreds of products — glue, paint, lighter fluid, fingernail polish, permanent markers, and anything in aerosol cans — that young people can sniff to get a rapid, dangerous "high?" It's easy to buy or find inhalants, and abuse is on the increase. In 1994, one in five eighth graders reported using inhalants at least once.

An inhalant "high" gives a feeling of well-being and reduces inhibitions, much like the effects of alcohol and other sedatives. Higher doses produce laughter and giddiness, feelings of floating, time and space distortions, and hallucinations.

Some signs of inhalant abuse:

- slow speech
- disorientation
- spots or sore around the mouth
- headaches and nausea
- a general drunken appearance

Make No Mistake — Inhalants Can Be Deadly

Some people die from heart failure or suffocation the first time they sniff to get high. Chronic abuse can cause severe, permanent brain damage.

Other side effects include breathing problems, heart palpitations, muscle weakness, abnormalities in liver and kidney function, chromosome damage, loss of appetite and weight, impaired judgment that can lead to confusion, panic, and violent behavior.

"Sniffing" is frequently a first step to such drugs as crack and heroin.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

MARIJUANA

COMMON, DANGEROUS, and Still Illegal

In 1994, three in ten high school seniors said they smoked marijuana at least once. It's the most widely used illicit drug in the United States and tends to be the first illegal drug teens use.

Just because it's common doesn't mean marijuana is safe. In fact, the marijuana used today is far stronger than that available two or three decades ago — and far more dangerous.

Using Marijuana May Cause...

- Memory problems
- Reduced abilities to do things that need concentration and coordination, such as driving a car
- Increased appetite
- Decreased inhibitions
- Bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat
- Lower testosterone levels and sperm counts in men
- Increased testosterone in women, which can cause acne and increased facial and body hair
- Paranoia and hallucinations
- Diminished or extinguished sexual pleasure
- Psychological dependence so that over time more of the drug is needed to get the same effect

Marijuana Is Still Illegal.

Depending on where an individual is arrested, penalties for possession, use, and dealing can be harsh. Convicted individuals face fines, possible imprisonment, and a criminal record.

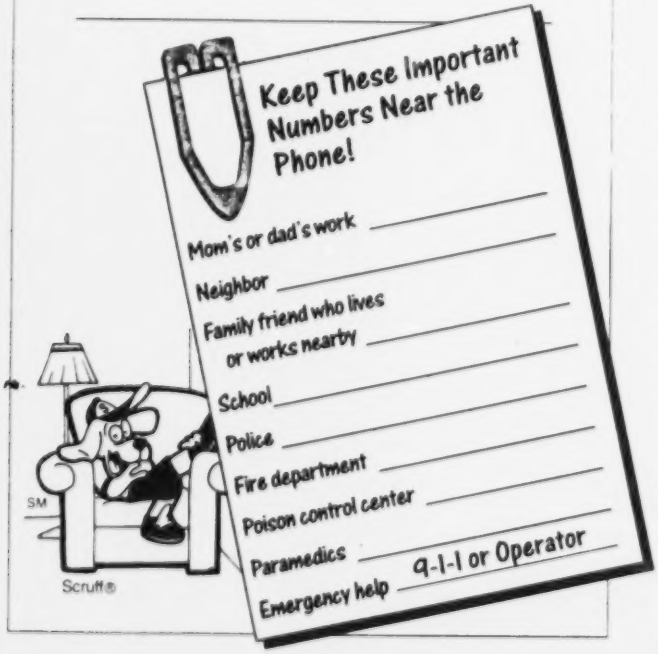
TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

SO I'LL BE HOME ALONE... DO I KNOW...

- How to call 9-1-1 or my area's emergency number?
- How to give the address of my home in case of an emergency?
- How to reach a parent or neighbor to tell them I'm home?
- How to use the door and window locks and the alarm system?
- How to answer the door or phone when I am home alone? Tell them that mom or dad can't come to the door or answer the phone right now.
- What's a safe place for a house key? Keep it inside a shirt pocket or sock, not under a mat or on a ledge.
- How to escape from the house in case of fire?
- Not to go into an empty house if things don't look right — for instance, if the door is open, a window is broken, or a screen is ripped?
- Never to accept gifts or rides from people my parents and I don't know and trust?
- To let someone know if something makes me feel unsafe?

Before I stay home alone, I will go over this list with a parent or other trusted adult to make sure we agree on the answers.

My Name



MAD? FRUSTRATED? READY TO EXPLODE?

You're not alone. Whether it's a fight with a friend, an argument with your parents, or a run-in with a teacher — conflict is part of life. We can't always avoid conflict, but we can learn to handle it without words or actions that hurt other people.

What Skills Do You Need?

Understanding — What makes you mad? Which words or actions "trigger" a feeling like anger? Maybe it's the way someone looks at you, a tone of voice, a pointed finger. Once you know your "triggers," you can better control your feelings.

Listening — Really listen to what the other person is saying, instead of figuring out what you're going to say next. Put yourself in his or her shoes.

Creativity — Most of the time we only think of two ways to resolve a conflict — fighting with words or fists, or walking away. But many people think that walking away is somehow a coward's way out. To come up with other solutions, you need to be calm and creative. Focus on the problem, not the person. Get the facts straight and together think of as many solutions as you can. Look at the good and bad sides of each idea, and its consequences.

If You Can't Work It Out, Get Help.

Try mediation. A mediator is a neutral third party who's been trained to help people make decisions. A mediator helps people who have been arguing to talk to one another and reach an agreement both can live with. Your school may have student mediators or a student court to resolve conflicts. Often guidance counselors, clergy, or social workers are trained in mediation. Local governments often sponsor mediation services that help resolve conflicts between neighbors, parents and children, businesses and customers, and landlords and tenants.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

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Try arbitration. In arbitration, a neutral party acts as a judge. Disputing parties agree on an arbitrator who then hears evidence from all sides, asks questions, and hands down a decision. Usually, the arbitrator's decision is final. Some arbitration programs use a panel of arbitrators who make decisions by majority vote.

Try an ombudsman. An ombudsman is hired by and works within an institution. The ombudsman's job is to investigate complaints from the public against the institution, make recommendations, and try to resolve problems. He or she has no enforcement power, but must use reason and persuasion to convince management that certain policies or practices should be changed. Newspapers, television and radio stations, government agencies, health care systems, and educational systems often use ombudsmen.

TIPS FOR MAKING PEACE

- Choose a convenient time.
- Plan ahead.
- Talk directly.
- Don't blame or name-call.
- Give information.
- Listen.
- Show that you are listening.
- Talk it through.
- Work on a solution.
- Follow through.

WHERE TO FIND HELP

- Schools, colleges, universities.
- Local or state consumer protection offices.
- Community or neighborhood dispute resolution centers.
- Local government — district attorney, small claims court, family services.
- Better Business Bureau.
- Private organizations listed in the telephone directory's Yellow Pages under arbitration or mediation services.
- Law school legal clinics.

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MAKING PEACE

TIPS ON MANAGING CONFLICT

■ ■ ■ ■

Irritated? Frustrated? Angry? Ready To Explode?

You're not alone. Whether it's an argument with a friend, aggravation because a driver cuts in front of you, or a disagreement about the best way to do a job — conflict is part of everyday life. Conflict produces stress, hurts friendships, and can cause injury and death.

We can't always avoid conflict, but we can learn to manage it without violence. That way, we use conflict to improve our lives and to learn from past mistakes.

What skills are needed to manage personal conflict?

- *Understanding your own feelings about conflict.* This means recognizing your "triggers," words or actions that immediately provoke an emotional response, like anger. It could be a facial expression, a tone of voice, a pointing finger, a certain phrase. Once you know your "triggers," you can better control your emotions.
- *Active listening.* Go beyond hearing just words; try to understand what the other person is saying. Listen carefully, instead of thinking about what you're going to say next. Active listening requires concentration and body language that says you are paying attention.
- *Generating options for resolving a conflict.* Many people can think of only two ways to manage conflict — fighting or avoiding the problem. Get the facts straight, brainstorm all ideas that might help resolve the argument, and discuss the pros, cons, and consequences.

Moving away from confrontation and toward agreement

- Look at your response to conflict. If your style isn't working — you're left with raging emotions that lead to more problems — try to change.
- State your needs and define the problem. Talk about the issues without insulting or blaming the other person. Don't state your position; that's simply your solution to the problem. Take a hard look at what is said (position) with what is really meant (needs).
- Together, discuss various ways of meeting needs or solving the problem. Be flexible and open-minded.
- Decide who will be responsible for specific actions after reaching agreement on a plan.

If you can't work it out...get help

Try mediation. Courts, schools, and businesses are turning more and more to mediation to help resolve disputes. Mediators do not make decisions for people — they help people make their own decisions.

In mediation sessions, a neutral third person (or persons) helps the parties in conflict resolve their problem. Mediators should be detached and unbiased. They may be professionals or volunteers who have undergone intensive training. Mediators do not dictate a settlement; they encourage dialog, provide guidance, and help the parties define areas of agreement and disagreement. A mediation session is confidential.

- How to escape in case of fire.
- To not go into an empty house or apartment if things don't look right — a broken window, ripped screen, or opened door.
- To let you know about anything that frightens them or makes them feel uncomfortable.

TAKE A STAND

- Work with schools, religious institutions, libraries, recreational and community centers, and local youth organizations to create programs that give children ages 10 and older a place to go and something to do after school — a "homework haven," with sports, crafts, classes and tutoring. Don't forget that kids of this age can also get involved in their communities. Help them design and carry out an improvement project!
- Ask your workplace to sponsor a Survival Skills class for employees' children. You can kick it off with a parent breakfast or lunch.
- Ask your community to develop a homework hotline latchkey kids can call for help or just to talk.
- Join or start a McGruff House* or other block parent program in your community to offer children help in emergencies or frightening situations.

* A McGruff House is a reliable source of help for children in emergency or frightening situations. For information, call 801-486-8768.

Keep These Important Numbers Near the Phone!

Mom's or dad's work _____

Neighbor _____

Family friend who lives or works nearby _____

School _____

Police _____

Fire department _____

Poison control center _____

Paramedics _____

Emergency help 9-1-1 or Operator

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AT HOME ALONE

A PARENT'S GUIDE

Your ten-year-old comes home from school at 3:00, but you don't get home from work until 5:00. He's at home alone for those two hours every weekday. What does he do until you arrive?

Most likely, he gets a snack or talks on the phone. Maybe he watches TV. But since you're not there, you worry.

Just like the majority of American parents who work and have to leave their children on their own after school every day, you are anxious about your child's safety.

But by following the safeguards listed below, you can help ease some of this worry and take measures that will protect your kids even when you're not around.

What you can do

- Make sure your children are old enough and mature enough to care for themselves.
- Teach them basic safety rules.
- Know the three "W's": Where your kids are, What they're doing, and Who they're with.

Are they ready? Can your children—

- Be trusted to go straight home after school?
- Easily use the telephone, locks, and kitchen appliances?
- Follow rules and instructions well?
- Handle unexpected situations without panicking?
- Stay alone without being afraid?

Don't forget to check on state law about the age at which children can be left at home alone.

A word about curiosity...

Are there things you don't want your children to get into? Take the time to talk to them about the deadly consequences of guns, medicines, power tools, drugs, alcohol, cleaning products, and inhalants. Make sure you keep these items in a secure place out of sight and locked up, if possible.

Teach your "home alone" children

- To check in with you or a neighbor immediately after arriving home.
- How to call 9-1-1, or your area's emergency number, or call the operator.
- How to give directions to your home, in case of emergency.
- To never accept gifts or rides from people they don't know well.
- How to use the door and window locks, and the alarm system if you have one.
- To never let anyone into your home without asking your permission.
- To never let a caller at the door or on the phone know that they're alone. Teach them to say "Mom can't come to the phone (or door) right now."
- To carry a house key with them in a safe place (inside a shirt pocket or sock). Don't leave it under a mat or on a ledge outside the house.

IF A STRANGER COMES TO THE DOOR, BEWARE

Criminals sometimes pose as couriers delivering gifts. And it's not uncommon for people to try to take advantage of others' generosity during the holidays by going door-to-door for charitable donations when there's no charity involved. Ask for identification, and find out how the funds will be used. If you aren't satisfied, don't give. Help a charitable organization you know and like instead.

Last but not least, don't let holiday stress get the best of your holiday spirit. Make time to get together with family, friends, and neighbors. And think about reaching out in the spirit of the season and helping someone who's less fortunate or lonely.

Do your part to make the holidays a safe and happy time for everybody—except criminals.

TAKE A HOLIDAY INVENTORY

The holidays are a good time to update — or create — your home inventory. Take photos or make videos of items, and list descriptions and serial numbers. If your home is burglarized, having a detailed inventory can help identify stolen items and make insurance claims easier to file. Make sure things like TVs, VCRs, stereo equipment, cameras, camcorders, sports equipment, jewelry, silver, computers, home office equipment, and power tools are on the list. Remember to check it twice!

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

Crime Prevention Tips From
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
and

The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition, is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

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HOLIDAY SAFETY

TIPS FOR SAFE AND HAPPY HOLIDAYS

This holiday season, don't let the spirit of giving lull you into giving burglars, muggers, and pickpockets a better chance to do their dirty work. Crooks love the holidays as much as everyone else, but chiefly because it's an opportune time for crime.

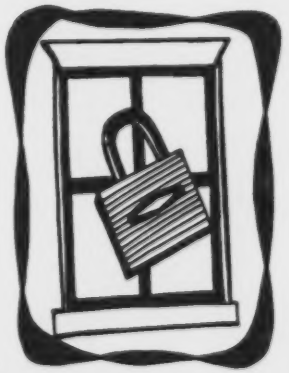
Homes jam-packed with glittering gifts. Stores, malls and downtown streets teeming with unsuspecting shoppers. People rushing around, stressed out and careless, looking for last-minute gifts, trying to get everything done. It's enough to make a crook giddy with holiday joy.

Here are some tips on how to celebrate safely this holiday season:

If you're traveling

- Get an automatic timer for your lights.
- Ask a neighbor to watch your home, shovel snow, and park in the driveway from time to time.
- Don't forget to have mail and newspaper delivery stopped. If it piles up, it's a sure sign you're gone.

If you're out for the evening



- Turn on lights and a radio or TV so it looks like someone's home.
- Be extra cautious about locking doors and windows when you leave, even if it's just for a few minutes.
- Don't display gifts where they can be seen from outside.

If you're shopping

- Stay alert and be aware of what's going on around you.
- Park in a well-lighted space, and be sure to lock the car, close the windows, and hide shopping bags and gifts in the trunk.

- Avoid carrying large amounts of cash; pay with a check or credit card whenever possible.
- Deter pickpockets and purse-snatchers. Dont overburden yourself with packages. Be extra careful with purses and wallets. Carry a purse close to your body, not dangling by the straps. Put a wallet in an inside coat or front pants pocket.
- Shopping with kids? Teach them to go to a store clerk or security guard if you get separated.

- Learn the locations of fire exits, elevators, and public phones in case of emergency.
- Make sure your room has an indoor viewer and a dead bolt lock.
- Keep valuables — jewelry, cash, etc. — in the hotel safe. Better still, leave them home.
- Ask hotel staff about the safety of the neighborhood and what areas to avoid.
- Before taking a cab, ask the staff about directions and estimated costs.
- Always verify who's at your door. Don't open the door to someone you don't know. If an unexpected visitor claims to be a hotel employee, call the front desk to make sure.
- Don't display room keys in public or leave them on restaurant tables, at the swimming pool, or in other places where they can easily be stolen.

Sure, crime can be random. But at the same time, there's a lot you can do to limit your chances of becoming a victim. Often, simply being aware of the threat of crime — and alert to what you can do to prevent it — will go a long way to making your business trip both safe and successful.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS WHEN TRAVELING OVERSEAS

- The U.S. Department of Transportation has a Travel Advisory and Airport Safety Hotline (800-221-0673) that advises international travelers of potentially dangerous airports and countries.
- The U.S. Department of State operates a Citizens' Emergency Center (202-647-0900) that offers assistance in emergency situations to travelers abroad, as well as travel advisories and alerts for various countries.

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BUSINESS TRAVEL

SAFETY TIPS

Business travel can be stressful. Why make it more so by setting yourself up as a target for crooks? Here's what you can do — at the airport, on the road and at your hotel or motel — to improve the chances you'll return home safely.

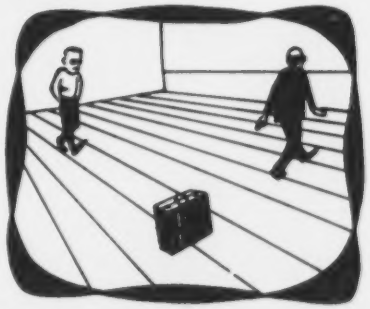
At the airport

- Stay especially alert and watch your bags and computer carefully at all times. Don't let anyone but uniformed airline personnel handle or watch your bags.
- Watch out for staged mishaps, like someone bumping into you or spilling a drink. Often it's a ploy to divert your attention.
- Carry your purse close to your body, or your wallet in an inside front pocket. Better yet, wear a money pouch under your clothes.
- Keep a separate record of the contents of checked luggage. And keep anything of value in a carry-on that stays with you.
- Avoid displaying expensive cameras, jewelry, and luggage that might draw attention. Your aim should be to blend in with the crowd.

On the road

- Become familiar with your travel route before you start. Get a map and study it.
- Make sure your rental car is in good operating condition. Learn how to operate all windows, door locks and other equipment before you leave the lot.
- Keep your maps and rental agreement concealed, not lying on the seat or the dashboard.
- Keep car doors locked while you are driving. Store luggage in the trunk.
- Park in well-lighted areas only, close to building entrances and walkways.
- Have car keys ready when approaching your car. Check the back seat and floors before you get in.
- If you are bumped by another car, think before you get out. If you are in doubt or uncomfortable, signal the other driver to follow you to a nearby police station or a busy, well-lighted area where it's safe to get out.

At the hotel



- Never leave luggage unattended.
- Keep all hotel doors and windows locked, and use all door locks.
- Insist that hotel personnel give your assigned room number so others can't hear it.

- If you are going on an extended vacation, consider shipping large bags to your destination in advance. For the return trip, mail bulky new purchases home, or ask merchants do it for you.

Out and About

Your home is secured and you're packed. Now it's time to go. While you and your family are traveling, it's important to remember that tourists make tempting targets for thieves. Often lost or distracted, weighed down with bags, and carrying cameras, plane tickets, money, and other valuables, unsuspecting travelers can attract crime like a magnet.

The best advice for you and your family is to do all you can to blend in with the crowd.

- Don't display expensive jewelry, cameras, bags, and other items that might draw attention.
- Check maps *before* you go out so you can tour confidently.
- Stick to well-lighted, well-traveled streets at all times — no shortcuts.
- Always lock your car when it's parked, even if the stop is brief. Keep valuables out of sight, preferably locked in the trunk. Don't advertise that you're a tourist by leaving maps and guidebooks on the seat or dashboard — keep them in the glove compartment.

Traveling safely with your family also means sticking together and keeping an eye on your children at all times. Make sure they know where you're staying (name and address), and teach them what to do if they get lost or separated. You might want to agree on a meeting place, just in case. And by all means, make sure your kids know not to accept rides or favors from strangers.

Make your family vacation a memorable one for all the right reasons.

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FAMILY VACATION

Fun and Safety

Planning a family vacation? Whether your destination is Disney World, Denver, or Denmark, there are certain things you need to keep in mind. Making the trip fun and enjoyable for everyone is key; that's what it's all about. But just as important to the success of your trip will be steps you take to make it a safe one.

Before you leave

Preventing crime during family travel starts with making sure your home is protected while you're away. The key is to make it look like you never left:

- Keep shades and blinds in their normal positions.
- Stop mail and newspapers, or ask a neighbor to pick them up every day.

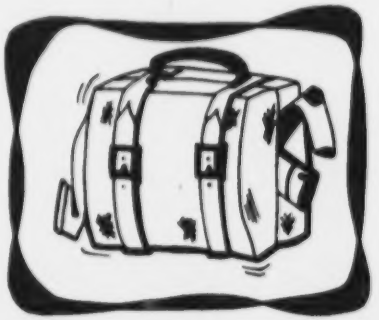
- Put timers on several household lights so they turn on and off at appropriate times.
- Arrange to have grass mowed (or snow shoveled) while you're gone.
- Make sure all your door and window locks are in working order — and use them. Activate your home alarm (if you have one).

You might even leave a radio on — or put it on a timer. Ask a neighbor to park in your driveway overnight — anything that might suggest someone's home. And don't forget to lock all doors and windows when you leave.

Packing for prevention

Preparing for a family trip requires a lot of planning. You need to decide where you're going, where you'll stay and how you'll get from one place to another. You also need to decide what to take with you. Planning can decrease the chances of crime joining you on your journey. Some tips on what to take:

- Clean out your wallet or purse before you go; take only essential credit cards. Plan to use credit cards or traveler's checks instead of cash wherever possible.
- Carry your purse close to your body, or your wallet in an inside front pocket. Better yet, take a "fanny pack" or wear a money pouch under your clothes.
- Pack as lightly as possible. Lots of heavy, cumbersome bags will slow you down and make you more vulnerable to getting robbed.



- Expensive, designer luggage can draw unneeded attention to your belongings. Pack your things in inconspicuous bags.
- Keep a separate record of the contents of checked luggage. And keep anything of value such as medicine and jewelry in a carry-on that stays with you.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

In the face of this onslaught of fraud, the best course for consumers is to beware. Here are some pointers so you won't be conned by the pros:

- If a caller asks for your credit card, bank account or Social Security number to verify a free vacation, a prize, or a gift, say "No" and hang up.
- If you're calling a 900 number in response to an advertisement or something you received in the mail, make sure you know all the charges up front.
- Before you agree to support a charity that calls seeking money, ask for written information about its finances and programs.

If you feel you've been conned, call the police or the Better Business Bureau. Remember: consumer fraud is a crime. And last but not least, remember that an offer that sounds too good to be true, probably is.

CONSUMER BEWARE

The following are possible signs of a fraudulent appeal for your hard-earned dollars:

- High-pressure tactics aimed at forcing a quick decision.
- Demands for "cash only" or special delivery pick-up of your payment.
- Companies and charities with "copycat" names — e.g., Salvation League instead of Salvation Army.
- Delayed delivery of a product or a prize.
- No risk, high-yield investments.

If you're suspicious, ask the company or charity to send written information before you make any commitments. And feel free to hang up if you don't feel comfortable. Remember: *It's your choice.*

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TELEMARKETING FRAUD

PROTECTING YOURSELF FROM TELEMARKETING FRAUD

It can be hard to resist. A phone call from a charity seeking desperately needed funds for flood victims, endangered species, or the homeless. A postcard claiming you've won an amazing sweepstakes prize if you'll just call and send an "administrative fee." Or an investment offer giving you an "exclusive" chance to earn potentially enormous profits.

But resist you must. These are just a few examples of the kinds of fraudulent schemes Americans run across every day. Experts estimate that consumers lose more than $100 billion annually to a broad assortment of frauds, cons, and scams. Fraudulent telemarketing and direct mail appeals account for $40 billion of this total.

Alarmingly, the elderly are a major target for con artists, especially phony fundraisers and hucksters hawking bogus investment and insurance schemes. Whether they are widowed and lonely, eager to help others, or merely intrigued by a "once in a lifetime" opportunity, increasing numbers of older Americans are falling for sophisticated and slick appeals that can wind up costing them thousands of dollars, not to mention untold anguish and stress.

Taking your money is the number-one goal of the nation's scamming scoundrels. Many concoct their cons just to get a credit card number so they can go on a spending spree financed by Y-O-U. Others will bill you incredible sums for merely calling them to find out more. And still more want a check or cash as soon as possible — by overnight delivery, by wire or even by courier — so they have their money before you have them figured out.

What consumer-soaking schemes are all the rage these days? Among the major scams of the 1990s are postcard sweepstakes offers. In a recent poll, 30 percent of Americans said they had responded to such mailings, sometimes sending hundreds of dollars to "register" for a seemingly fabulous prize or trip.

False charities are another popular consumer con. Telephone troublemakers claiming to represent everyone from police officers to the disabled take advantage of Americans' generosity to the tune of billions of dollars each year. Adding to the problem is an array of fraudulent appeals — in newspaper ads, on TV and by mail — about business and investment opportunities, vacation homes, and even "miracle cures" for everything from baldness to cancer.

How to report

- Give your name and address.
- Briefly describe the event — what happened, when, where, and who was involved.
- Describe the suspect: sex and race, age, height, weight, hair color, clothing, distinctive characteristics such as beard, mustache, scars, or accent.
- Describe the vehicle if one was involved: color, make, model, year, license plate, and special features such as stickers, dents, or decals.

Staying alive

It's an unfortunate fact that when a neighborhood crime crisis goes away, so does enthusiasm for Neighborhood Watch. Work to keep your Watch group a vital force for community well-being.

- Organize regular meetings that focus on current issues such as drug abuse, "hate" or bias-motivated violence, crime in schools, child care before and after school, recreational activities for young people, and victim services.
- Organize community patrols to walk around streets or apartment complexes and alert police to crime and suspicious activities and identify problems needing attention. People in cars with cellular phones or CB radios can patrol.
- Adopt a park or school playground. Pick up litter, repair broken equipment, paint over graffiti.

- Work with local building code officials to require dead bolt locks, smoke alarms, and other safety devices in new and existing homes and commercial buildings.
- Work with parent groups and schools to start a McGruff House* or other block parent program (to help children in emergency situations.)
- Publish a newsletter that gives prevention tips and local crime news, recognizes residents of all ages who have "made a difference," and highlights community events.
- Don't forget social events that give neighbors a chance to know each other — a block party, potluck dinner, volleyball or softball game, picnic.

* A McGruff House is a reliable source of help for children in emergency or frightening situations. For information call 801-486-8768.

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TAKE A STAND AGAINST CRIME

Join a Neighborhood Watch

Neighborhood Watch, Block Watch, Town Watch, Crime Watch — whatever the name, it's one of the most effective and least costly ways to prevent crime and reduce fear. Neighborhood Watch fights the isolation that crime both creates and feeds upon. It forges bonds among area residents, helps reduce burglaries and robberies, and improves relations between police and the communities they serve.

The ABC's of Neighborhood Watch

- Any community resident can join — young and old, single and married, renter and home owner.
- A few concerned residents, a community organization, or a law enforcement agency can spearhead the effort to organize a Watch.
- Members learn how to make their homes more secure, watch out for each other and the neighborhood, and report activities that raise their suspicions to the police or sheriff's office.
- You can form a Watch group around any geographical unit: a block, apartment, park, business area, public housing complex, office, marina.
- Watch groups are not vigilantes. They are extra eyes and ears for reporting crime and helping neighbors. Neighborhood Watch helps build pride and serves as a springboard for efforts that address community concerns such as recreation for youth, child care, and affordable housing.

Getting Organized

When a group decides to form a Neighborhood Watch, it:

- Contacts the police or sheriff's department or local crime prevention organization for help in training members in home security and reporting skills and for information on local crime patterns.
- Selects a coordinator and block captains who are responsible for organizing meetings and relaying information to members.

- Recruit members, keeping up-to-date on new residents and making special efforts to involve the elderly, working parents, and young people.
- Works with local government or law enforcement to put up Neighborhood Watch signs, usually after or least 50 percent of all households are enrolled.

Neighbors Look For...

- Someone screaming or shouting for help.
- Someone looking into windows and parked cars.
- Unusual noises.
- Property being taken out of houses where no one is at home or closed businesses.
- Cars, vans, or trucks moving slowly with no apparent destination, or without lights.
- Anyone being forced into a vehicle.
- A stranger sitting in a car or stopping to talk to a child.
- Abandoned cars.

Report these incidents to the police or sheriff's department. Talk about the problem with your neighbors.

Eight Things You and Your Neighbors Can Do

1. Set up a Neighborhood Watch or a community patrol, working with police. Make sure your streets and homes are well-lighted.

2. Make sure that all the youth in the neighborhood have positive ways to spend their spare time, through organized recreation, tutoring programs, part-time work, and volunteer opportunities.

3. Build a partnership with police, focused on solving problems instead of reacting to crises. Make it possible for neighbors to report suspicious activity or crimes without fear of retaliation.

4. Take advantage of "safety in numbers" to hold rallies, marches, and other group activities to show you're determined to drive out crime and drugs.

5. Clean up the neighborhood! Involve everyone — teens, children, senior citizens. Graffiti, litter, abandoned cars, and run-down buildings tell criminals that you don't care about where you live or each other. Call the local public works department and ask for help in cleaning up.

6. Ask local officials to use new ways to get criminals out of your building or neighborhood. These include enforcing anti-noise laws, housing codes, health and fire codes, anti-nuisance laws, and drug-free clauses in rental leases.

7. Work with schools to establish drug-free zones. Work with recreation officials to do the same for parks.

8. Develop and share a phone list of local organizations that can provide counseling, job training, guidance, and other services that can help neighbors.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

Ten Things Kids Can Do To Stop Violence

1. Settle arguments with words, not fists or weapons. Don't stand around and form an audience.

2. Learn safe routes for walking in the neighborhood, and know good places to seek help. Trust feelings, and if there's a sense of danger, get away fast.

3. Report any crimes or suspicious actions to the police, school authorities, and parents. Be willing to testify if needed.

4. Don't open the door to anyone you and your parents don't know and trust.

5. Never go anywhere with someone you and your parents don't know and trust.

6. If someone tries to abuse you, say no, get away, and tell a trusted adult. Remember, it's not the victim's fault.

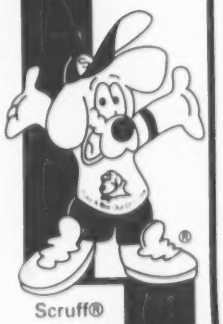
7. Don't use alcohol or other drugs, and stay away from places and people associated with them.

8. Stick with friend who are also against violence and drugs, and stay away from known trouble spots.

9. Get involved to make school safer and better — having poster contests against violence, holding anti-drug rallies, counseling peers, settling disputes peaceful. If there's no program, help start one!

10. Help younger children learn to avoid being crime victims. Set a good example and volunteer to help with community efforts to stop crime.

McGruff® the Crime Dog SM



Scruff®

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

- If you think someone is following you, don't head home. Drive to the nearest police or fire station, gas station, or other open business to get help.
- Don't pick up hitchhikers. Don't hitchhike.

On buses and subways

- Use well-lighted, busy stops.
- Stay alert! Don't doze or daydream.
- If someone harasses you, don't be embarrassed. Loudly say "Leave me alone!" If that doesn't work, hit the emergency device.
- Watch who gets off with you. If you feel uneasy, walk directly to a place where there are other people.

If someone tries to rob you

- Don't resist. Give up your property, don't give up your life.
- Report the crime to the police. Try to describe the attacker accurately. Your actions can help prevent others from being victims.

Take a stand!

- Make your neighborhood and workplace safer by reporting broken street lights, cleaning up parks and vacant lots, and lobbying local government for better lighting in public places.
- Join a Neighborhood, Apartment, or Office Watch to look out for each other and help the police.
- Help out a friend or co-worker who's been a victim of crime. Cook a meal, babysit, find the number for victim services or a crisis hotline. Listen, sympathize, and don't blame.
- Look at the root causes. Work for better drug treatment services, crime and drug abuse prevention education, and job and recreational opportunities for young people in your community.

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STREET SENSE

IT'S COMMON SENSE

■ ■ ■ ■

80

TEST YOUR "STREET SMARTS" IQ

Do you:

- Jog or walk by yourself early in the morning or late at night when the streets are quiet and deserted?
- Stuff your purse with cash, keys, credit cards, checkbook — and then leave it wide open on a counter, a desk, the floor? Put your wallet in a jacket, which you then hang up or throw over a chair?
- Let your mind wander — thinking about your job, or all the things you have to do — when walking or driving?
- Think it's a waste of time to lock your car when you'll be back in a few minutes?

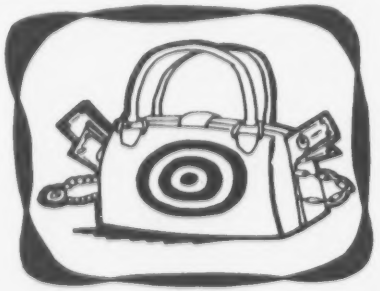
If you answered "yes" to any question, you need to change a few habits. Even if you answered "no" and made a perfect score, read on. Spend a few minutes now to prevent trouble later.

Basic street sense

- Wherever you are — on the street, in an office building or shopping mall, driving, waiting for a bus or subway — stay alert and tuned in to your surroundings.
- Send the message that you're calm, confident, and know where you're going.
- Trust your instincts. If something or someone makes you uneasy, avoid the person or leave.
- Know the neighborhoods where you live and work. Check out the locations of police and fire stations, public telephones, hospitals, and restaurants, or stores that are open late.

On foot — day and night

- Stick to well-lighted, well-traveled streets. Avoid shortcuts through wooded areas, parking lots, or alleys.
- Don't flash large amounts of cash or other tempting targets like expensive jewelry or clothing.



- Carry a purse close to your body, not dangling by the straps. Put a wallet in an inside coat or front pants pocket, not a back pocket.
- Try to use automated teller machines in the daytime. Have your card in hand and don't approach the machine if you're uneasy about people nearby.
- Don't wear shoes or clothing that restrict your movements.
- Have your car or house key in hand before you reach the door.
- If you think someone is following you, switch direction or cross the street. Walk toward an open store, restaurant, or lighted house. If you're scared, yell for help.
- Have to work late? Make sure there are others in the building, and ask someone — a colleague or security guard — to walk you to your car or transit stop.

On wheels

- Keep your car in good running condition. Make sure there's enough gas to get where you're going and back.
- Always roll up the windows and lock car doors, even if you're coming right back. Check inside and out before getting in.
- Avoid parking in isolated areas. Be especially alert in lots and underground parking garages.

Contact these national organizations for information and ideas:

National Association for Mediation in Education
205 Hampshire House
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
413-545-2462

Serves as an umbrella organization for hundreds of mediation programs nationwide. Provides a newsletter and written materials, audio tapes, videos, and training on starting and evaluating programs, substance abuse, and conflict resolution.

National Teens, Crime, and the Community Program Center
c/o National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law
711 G Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-546-6644

Created to meet the growing demand for program information and training and technical assistance for the Teens, Crime, and the Community (TCC) program. TCC combines classroom lessons on crime, its consequences, and its prevention with projects in the community to address specific crime problems. Provides training, materials, technical support, and conference presentations.

Youth as Resources
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
202-466-6272

Developed on the premise that young people need not wait until they reach adulthood to participate in community life. Capitalizes on youths' creative energy, enthusiasm, and altruism by offering small grants for community service projects that are chosen, designed, and carried out by young people with adult support. The National Crime Prevention Council also conducts October is Crime Prevention Month.

Youth Service America
1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005
202-296-2992

Promotes opportunities for young people to be engaged in youth service programs. Sponsors an annual conference and National Youth Service Day.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

Crime Prevention Tips From
National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
and

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The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Coalition, is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

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TEEN ALERT! WE NEED YOU.

WILL YOU HELP OUT?

Tired of hearing about society's problems? Things won't change unless you lend a hand. Join young people across the country who are helping their schools and communities become safer, better places.

What you can do

- Reduce violence and other crime in schools by learning conflict management and mediation skills, starting a School Watch modeled on the Neighborhood Watch idea, starting a student court that hears real cases and imposes real sentences, holding assemblies that help peers think about problems or needs that affect their lives.
- Reduce substance abuse by talking to younger kids about practical ways to resist the pressures to try alcohol and drugs, producing radio public service announcements against drug abuse and getting permission to play them over the school's PA system, performing skits urging younger children to stay drug free, setting up a hotline which can address substance abuse.
- Improve the neighborhood by joining a graffiti removal team, picking up trash and litter from a park, planting flowers and shrubs around your school, working with other groups to organize a community clean-up day, helping to renovate a playground.
- Help others by tutoring or mentoring younger children, taking an elderly neighbor to the grocery store, supporting a friend who's been a victim of crime, volunteering to help out in after-school programs or daycare centers, setting up a warm line to help young students who are home alone after school.

Food for thought

- Why not start a contest and give prizes for the best violence prevention essay, video, poster, or rap?
- Why not take part in a national event — Crime Prevention Month, National Youth Service Day, National Night Out, or Victim Rights Week, for example?

- Why not work to prevent violence and other crime in a new, different way? Try a school pride day, a rally against drugs and violence, an alcohol and drug-free prom or graduation party, an original play or puppet show for younger kids, a week when everyone in your class agrees to "turn off" violent entertainment — TV shows, videos, games, and movies?

Who can help you get started?

Check out the helping organizations in your community — suicide hotlines, rape crisis centers, volunteer clearinghouses, local PTA chapters, Boy and Girl Scouts, battered women shelters, service clubs, or government services listed in the phone book.

- Leave, or have someone come and stay with you. Go to a battered women's shelter — call a crisis hotline in your community or a health center to locate a shelter. If you believe that you, and your children, are in danger — leave immediately.
- Get medical attention from your doctor or a hospital emergency room. Ask the staff to photograph your injuries and keep detailed records in case you decide to take legal action.
- Contact your family court for information about a civil protection order that does not involve criminal charges or penalties.

HAVE YOU HURT SOMEONE IN YOUR FAMILY?

- Accept the fact that your violent behavior will destroy your family. Be aware that you break the law when you physically hurt someone.
- Take responsibility for your actions and get help.
- When you feel tension building, get away. Work off the angry energy through a walk, a project, a sport.
- Call a domestic violence hotline or health center and ask about counseling and support groups for people who batter.

THE HIGH COSTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Men and women who follow their parents' example and use violence to solve conflicts are teaching the same destructive behavior to their children.
- Jobs can be lost or careers stalled because of injuries, arrests, or harassment.
- Violence may even result in death.

For More Information

Family Violence Prevention Fund
383 Rhode Island Street, Suite 304
San Francisco, CA 94103-5133
415-252-8900

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
PO Box 18749
Denver, CO 80218-0749
303-839-1852

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
800-537-2238

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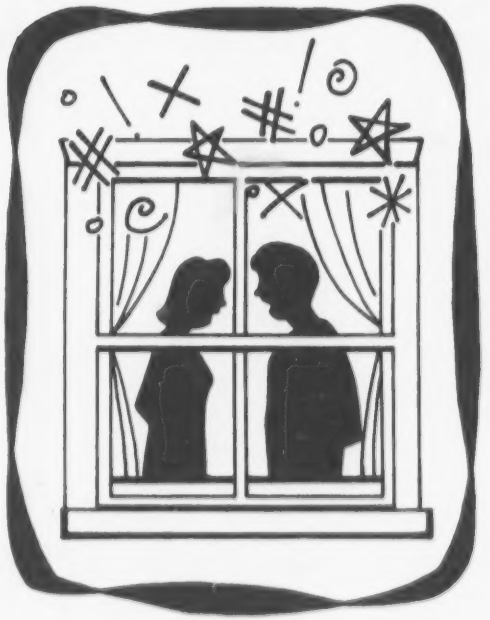
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



THE HIDDEN CRIME

As many as four million women in this country suffer some kind of violence at the hands of their husbands or boyfriends each year.

Very few will tell anyone — a friend, a relative, a neighbor, or the police.

Victims of domestic violence come from all walks of life, all cultures, all income groups, all ages, all religions. They share feelings of helplessness, isolation, guilt, fear, and shame.

ARE YOU ABUSED?

Does the Person You Love...

- "Track" all of your time?
- Constantly accuse you of being unfaithful?
- Discourage your relationships with family and friends?
- Prevent you from working or attending school?
- Criticize you for little things?
- Anger easily when drinking or using other drugs?
- Control all finances and force you to account in detail for what you spend?
- Humiliate you in front of others?
- Destroy personal property or sentimental items?
- Hit, punch, slap, kick, or bite you or the children?
- Use or threaten to use a weapon against you?
- Threaten to hurt you or the children?
- Force you to have sex against your will?

If you find yourself saying yes to any of these — it's time to get help.

DON'T IGNORE THE PROBLEM

- Talk to someone. Part of the abuser's power comes from secrecy. Victims are often ashamed to let anyone know about intimate family problems. Go to a friend or neighbor, or call a domestic violence hotline to talk to a counselor.
- Plan ahead and know what you will do if you are attacked again. If you decide to leave, choose a place to go; set aside some money. Put important papers together — marriage license, birth certificates, checkbooks — in a place where you can get them quickly.
- Learn to think independently. Try to plan for the future and set goals for yourself.

IF YOU ARE HURT, WHAT CAN YOU DO?

There are no easy answers, but there are things you can do to protect yourself.

- Call the police or sheriff. Assault, even by family members, is a crime. The police often have information about shelters and other agencies that help victims of domestic violence.

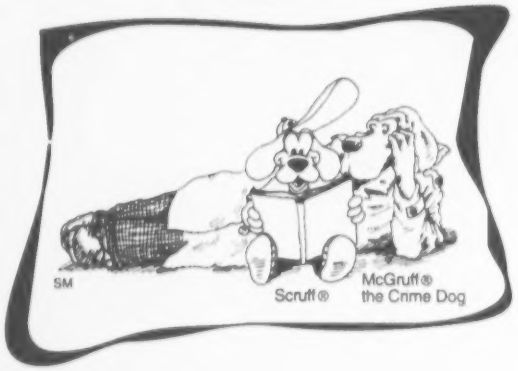
IF YOU'RE BEING ABUSED BY A HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND, TELL SOMEONE WHAT'S GOING ON AND PLAN NOW FOR YOUR ESCAPE...

- Choose a place to go — a friend or relative who will offer support no matter what, a motel or hotel, a shelter for battered women.
- Pack a survival kit with money for cab fare, a change of clothes, extra house and car keys, birth certificates, passports, medications and copies of prescriptions, insurance information, checkbooks, credit cards, legal documents such as separation agreements and protection orders, address book, any valuable jewelry, and papers that show jointly owned assets. Conceal it at home or leave it with a trusted neighbor or friend.
- Try to start an individual savings account. Have statements sent to a trusted relative or friend.
- Know the telephone number of the domestic violence hotline. Contact it for information on resources and legal rights.
- Think about all possible escape routes: doors, first floor windows, basement exits, elevators, stairwells.
- Review your safety plan monthly.
- Avoid arguments with the abuser in areas with potential weapons, like the kitchen or garage, and in small spaces without access to an outside door.
- If you are threatened and fear for your life, call 9-1-1 immediately.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

PEOPLE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Be A Volunteer



What's the Payoff?

- Helping others.
- Learning new skills.
- Exploring a new career.
- Meeting interesting people who are different from you.
- Discovering new interests and aspirations.
- Living in a safer community.

Want to Volunteer? Check Out...

- Schools near your home or workplace and their parent associations.
- Churches and other religious groups.
- Volunteer clearinghouses operated by local governments.
- Announcements in newspapers and newsletters.
- Police and sheriff's departments, victim assistance agencies, and Neighborhood Watch groups.
- Organizations known for their volunteer work like local chapters of service clubs and other national groups such as the American Association of Retired Persons, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and The Association of Junior Leagues International, Inc.
- Public and private sector organizations that serve children and young people.
- Shelters for battered women and their children.
- Crisis (rape, suicide, etc.) hotlines in your community.
- Services for recent immigrants or refugees.

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

SAFER SENIORS

Be Alert to Your Surroundings

- Go with friends, not alone.
- Don't carry large amounts of cash.
- Carry a purse close to your body, not dangling by the straps. Put a wallet in an inside coat or front pants pocket.
- Use direct deposit for Social Security and other pension checks.
- Drive with the doors locked. Be particularly alert in parking lots and underground garages.
- Sit close to the driver or exit while riding the bus or subway.

Be Alert to Home Security

- Install good locks on doors and windows. Use them!
- Ask for identification from service or delivery people before letting them in. If you're the least bit concerned, call the company to verify.
- Get involved in your community's Neighborhood Watch program or start one.

Watch Out for Con Artists

- Don't be taken in by investment schemes, funeral scams, home improvement scams, fake cures for cancer and arthritis, sweepstakes, free vacation offers, and other promotions that sound "too good to be true." Be wary of phone solicitors asking for personal information — credit card or checking account numbers — even if they claim you won something. Ask them to mail you the information.
- Don't let anyone rush you into signing anything — a contract, sales agreement, insurance policy. Read it carefully and have someone you trust check it over.

Get Involved

- Report any crime to law enforcement. Ask about victim services.
- Work to improve your community's well-being. Volunteer as a tutor for young children, Neighborhood Watch organizer, mentor for teens, citizen patroller, victim advocate, block grandparent, office aide in the police or fire department, newsletter writer, escort for people with disabilities.

Surviving rape

- Report rape or any sexual assault to the police or rape crisis center. The sooner you tell, the greater the chances the rapist will be caught.
- Preserve all physical evidence. Don't shower, bathe, change clothes, douche, or throw any clothing away until the police or rape counselor say it's okay.
- Go to a hospital emergency room or your own doctor for medical care immediately.
- Don't go alone. Ask a friend or family member to go with you or call a rape crisis center or school counselor.
- Get counseling to help deal with feelings of anger, helplessness, fear, and shame caused by rape. It helps to talk to someone about the rape, whether it happened last night, last week, or years ago.
- Remember, rape is not your fault. Do not accept blame for being an innocent victim.

If someone you know has been raped

- Believe her or him.
- Don't blame the victim.
- Offer support, patience, and compassion to help the rape victim work through the crisis, heal, and emerge a survivor.

Take a stand

- Ask a Neighborhood Watch group, school, employer, church, library, or civic group to organize a workshop on preventing rape. Make sure it addresses concerns of both men and women.
- Volunteer at a rape crisis center.
- If you see a TV program or movie that reinforces sexual stereotypes and sends the message that women really like to be raped, protest. Write to the station, the studio, or the sponsors. On the other side, publicly commend the media when they do a great job in depicting the realities of rape.

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RAPE

Rape is About Power, Control, and Anger

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Think about the unthinkable. Don't mask the facts about rape with myths and stereotypes.

THE TRUTH IS...

RAPE is an act of violence. It is an attempt to control and degrade using sex as a weapon.

RAPE can happen to anyone — children, students, wives, mothers, working women, grandmothers, the rich and poor, and boys and men.

RAPISTS can be anyone — classmates, co-workers, a neighbor or delivery person, ugly or attractive, outgoing or shy, often a friend or family member.

RAPISTS rape again and again, until caught.

USE YOUR HEAD

- Be alert! Walk with confidence and purpose.
- Be aware of your surroundings — know who's out there and what's going on.
- Don't let alcohol or other drugs cloud your judgment.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or place makes you feel uncomfortable or uneasy, leave!

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COMMON SENSE INDOORS

- Make sure all doors (don't forget sliding glass doors) and windows have dead bolt locks, and use them! Install a peephole in the door. Keep entrances well-lighted.
- Never open your door to strangers. Offer to make an emergency call while someone waits outside. Check the identification of any sales or service people before letting them in. Don't be embarrassed to phone for verification.
- Be wary of isolated spots — apartment laundry rooms, underground garages, parking lots, offices after business hours. Walk with a friend, co-worker, or security guard, particularly at night.
- Know your neighbors so you have someone to call or go to if you're scared.
- If you come home and see a door or window open, or broken, don't go in. Call the police from a public phone or neighbor's home.

COMMON SENSE OUTDOORS

- Avoid walking or jogging alone, especially at night. Stay in well-traveled, well-lighted areas.
- Wear clothes and shoes that give you freedom of movement.
- Be careful if anyone in a car asks you for directions — if you answer, keep your distance from the car.
- Have your key ready before you reach the door — home, car, or office.
- If you think you're being followed, change direction and head for open stores, restaurants, theaters, or a lighted house.

COMMON SENSE OUTDOORS

- Park in areas that will be well-lighted and well-traveled when you return.
- Always lock your car — when you get in and when you get out.
- Look around your car and in the back seat before you get in.
- If your car breaks down, lift the hood, lock the doors, and turn on flashers. Use a Call Police banner or flares. If someone stops, roll the window down slightly and ask the person to call the police or a tow service.
- Don't hitchhike, ever. Don't pick up a hitchhiker.

WHEN THE UNTHINKABLE HAPPENS

How should you handle a rape attempt? It depends on your physical and emotional state, the situation, the rapist's personality. There are no hard and fast, right or wrong, answers, surviving is the goal.

- Try to escape. Scream. Be rude. Make noise to discourage your attacker from following.
- Talk, stall for time, and assess your options.
- If the rapist has a weapon, you may have no choice but to submit. Do whatever it takes to survive.
- If you decide to fight back, you must be quick and effective. Target the eyes or groin.

- Train school personnel in conflict resolution, problem solving, drug prevention, crisis intervention, cultural sensitivity, classroom management, and counseling skills.
- Work with students, parents, law enforcement, local governments, and community-based groups to develop wider-scope crime prevention efforts.

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

- Law enforcement can report on the type of crimes in the surrounding community and suggest ways to make schools safer.
- Community-based groups, church organizations, and other service groups can provide counseling, extended learning programs, before and after-school activities, school watches, and other community crime prevention programs.
- State and local governments can develop model school safety plans and provide funding for schools to implement the programs.
- Local businesses can provide apprenticeship programs, participate in the adopt-a-school programs, or serve as mentors to area students.
- Colleges and universities can offer conflict management courses to teachers or assist school officials in developing violence prevention curricula.

* A McGruff House is a reliable source of help for children in emergency or frightening situations. For information call 801-486-8768.

For More Information

National Association of Elementary School Principals
1615 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3483
703-684-3345

National School Boards Association
1680 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-838-6722

National School Safety Center
4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
805-373-9977

Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program
600 Independence Avenue, SW
Portals 604
Washington, DC 20202-6123
202-260-6722

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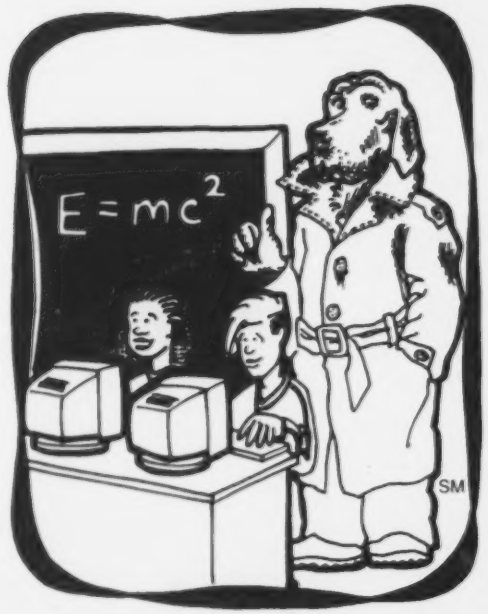
SAFER SCHOOLS



WORKING TOGETHER TO CREATE SAFER SCHOOLS

When crime, drugs, and violence spill over from the streets into the schools, providing a safe learning environment becomes increasingly difficult. More students carry weapons for protection. Gunfights replace fistfights. Many students must travel through drug dealer or gang turf. Violence becomes an acceptable way to settle conflicts.

When this happens, children cannot learn and teachers cannot teach.

Creating a safe place where children can learn and grow depends on a partnership among students, parents, teachers, and other community institutions to prevent school violence:

- Find out how crime threatens schools in your community.
- Take actions to protect children.
- Promote nonviolent ways to manage conflict.

How do these ideas translate into action? Here are some practical suggestions for young people, parents, school staff, and others in the community.

Students

- Settle arguments with words, not fists or weapons.
- Report crimes or suspicious activities to the police, school authorities, or parents.

- Learn safe routes for traveling to and from school, and know good places to seek help.
- Don't use alcohol or other drugs, and stay away from places and people associated with them.
- Get involved in your school's anti-violence activities — have poster contests against violence, hold anti-drug rallies, volunteer to counsel peers. If there's no program, help start one.

Parents

- Sharpen your parenting skills. Emphasize and build on your children's strengths.
- Teach your children how to reduce their risks of becoming crime victims.
- Know where your kids are, what they are doing, and whom they are with at all times.
- Help your children learn nonviolent ways to handle frustration, anger, and conflict.
- Become involved in your child's school activities — PTA, field trips, and helping out in class or the lunch room.
- Work with other parents in your neighborhood to start a McGruff House® or other block parent program.

School staff

- Evaluate your school's safety objectively. Set targets for improvement.
- Develop consistent disciplinary policies, good security procedures, and a response plan for emergencies.

TREATS

- Kids need to know not to eat their treats until they get home. One way to keep trick-or-treaters from digging in while they're still out is to feed them a meal or a snack beforehand.
- Check out all treats at home in a well-lighted place.

- What to eat? Only unopened candies and other treats that are in original wrappers. Don't forget to inspect fruit and homemade goodies for anything suspicious. By all means, remind kids not to eat everything at once or they'll be feeling pretty ghoulish for awhile!

Halloween can be a lot of fun for parents and kids alike—if everybody remembers the tricks and the treats of playing it safe.

DRESSED UP AND DANGEROUS?

Halloween blood and gore are harmless stuff for the most part. But sometimes dressing up as a superhero, a swashbucking pirate, or an alien from outer space — coupled with the excitement of Halloween — brings out aggresssive behavior. Even fake knives, swords, guns, and other costume accessories can hurt people. If these objects are part of a child's costume, make sure they are made from cardboard or other flexible materials. Better yet, challenge kids to create costumes that don't need "weapons" to be scary and fun.

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HALLOWEEN SAFETY

POINTERS FOR PARENTS

Halloween may be a fun holiday for kids, but for parents, trick-or-treat time can be a little tricky. Concerns about children's safety — whether they are out in the neighborhood or back home with bags of booty — can darken the day more quickly than a black cat. But not to worry! To make Halloween a treat for all, follow these safety tips:

Make sure your kids dress up safely

- Check that the costumes are flame-retardant so the little ones aren't in danger near burning jack-o-lanterns and other fire hazards.
- Keep costumes short to prevent trips, falls, and other bumps in the night.
- Try make-up instead of a mask. Masks can be hot and uncomfortable and, more importantly, they can obstruct a child's vision — a dangerous thing when kids are crossing streets and going up and down steps.
- Make sure kids wear light colors or put reflective tape on their costumes.
- Trick-or-treaters always should be in groups so they aren't a tempting target for real-life goblins. Parents should accompany young children.

Make trick-or-treating trouble free

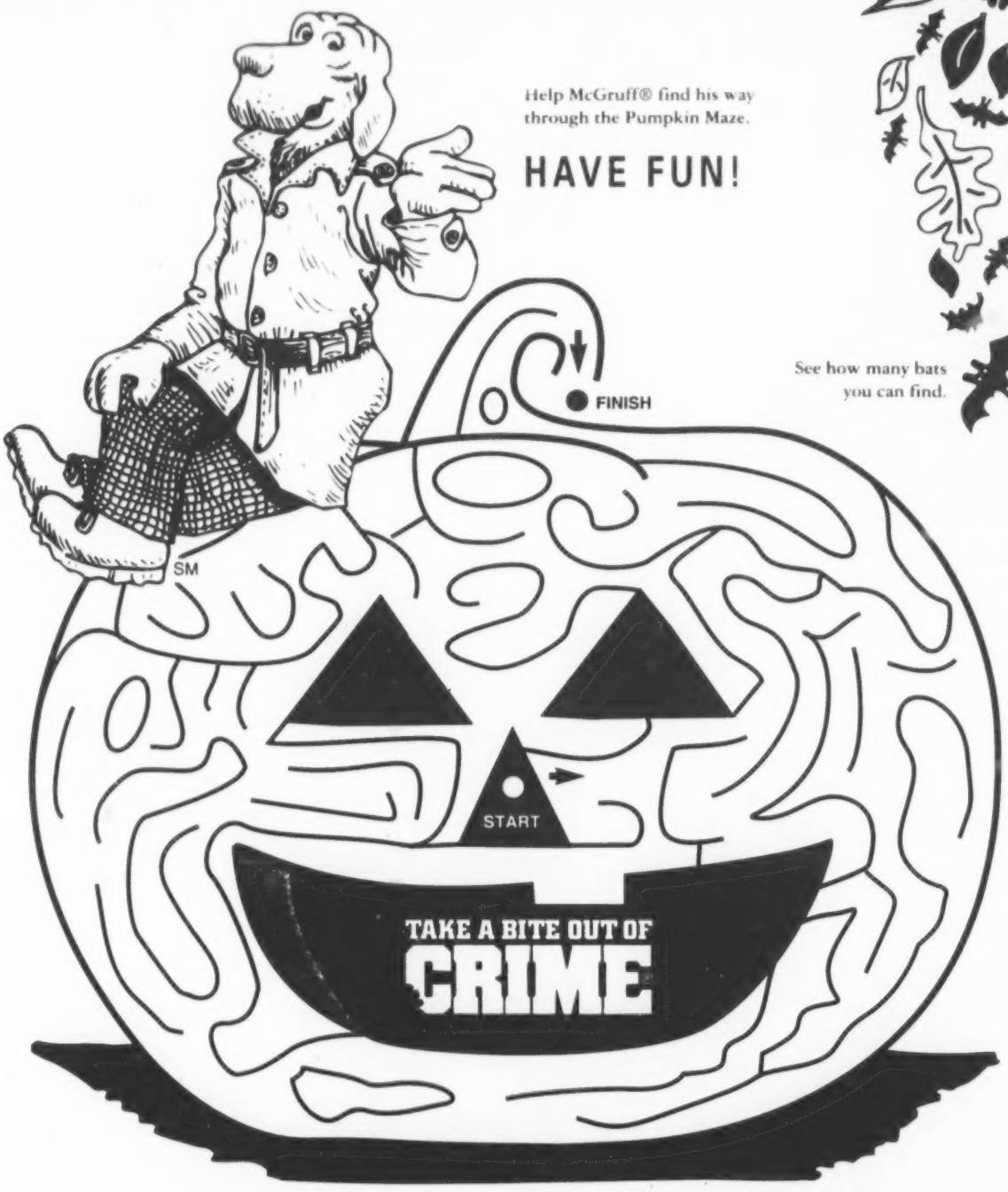
- Make sure older kids trick-or-treat with friends. Together, map out a safe route so parents know where they'll be. Tell them to stop only at familiar homes where the outside lights are on.
- Try to get your kids to trick-or-treat while it's still light out. If it's dark, make sure someone has a flashlight and pick well-lighted streets.
- Make sure kids know not to enter strange houses or strangers' cars.

CONSIDER THIS

Parents and kids can avoid trick-or-treating troubles entirely by organizing a Halloween costume party with treats, games, contests, music, scary stories, and much more. Make your Halloween party the place to be! Schools, fire fighters, libraries, or civic groups in many communities organize "haunted houses" and other Halloween festivities for families.

McGruff's Halloween Safety Tips

- Trick-or-treat in your neighborhood.
- Go with friends. Ask your parents, older sister or brother, or a neighbor to go along.
- Carry a flashlight, glowstick, or reflective bag.
- Have parents check all treats before you eat them.



Help McGruff® find his way through the Pumpkin Maze.

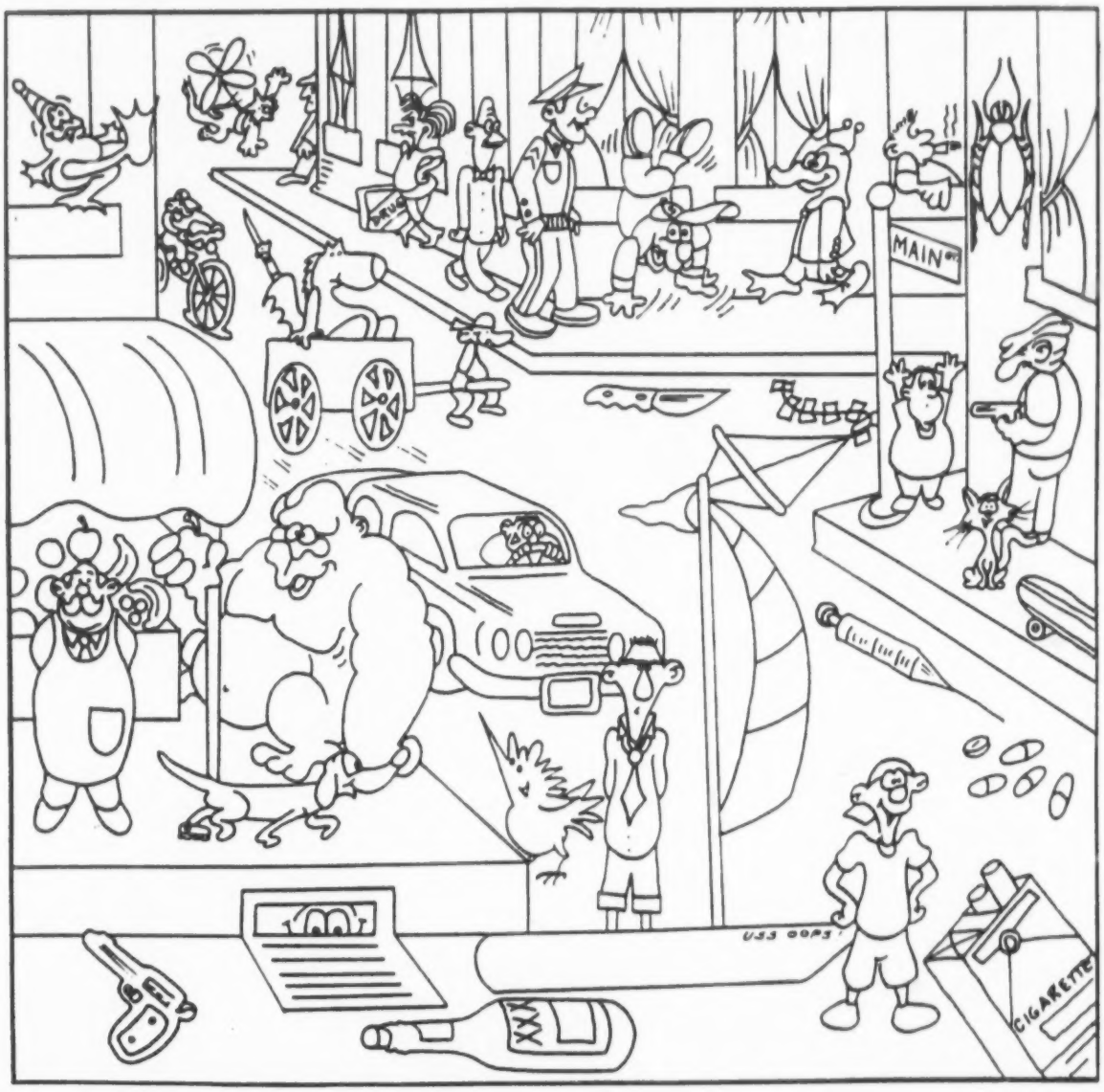
HAVE FUN!

See how many bats you can find.

Silly and Dangerous Things Activity

Remember, if you come across guns, knives, or drugs, don't touch — they can kill! Get away and tell your parents, a law enforcement officer, or a teacher immediately.

In this picture there are many things that don't belong. Some things are silly; some are dangerous. Draw a circle around the silly things and cross out the dangerous things. Then ask your parent or teacher to check your work.



McGruff®
the Crime Dog

CELEBRATE

SM

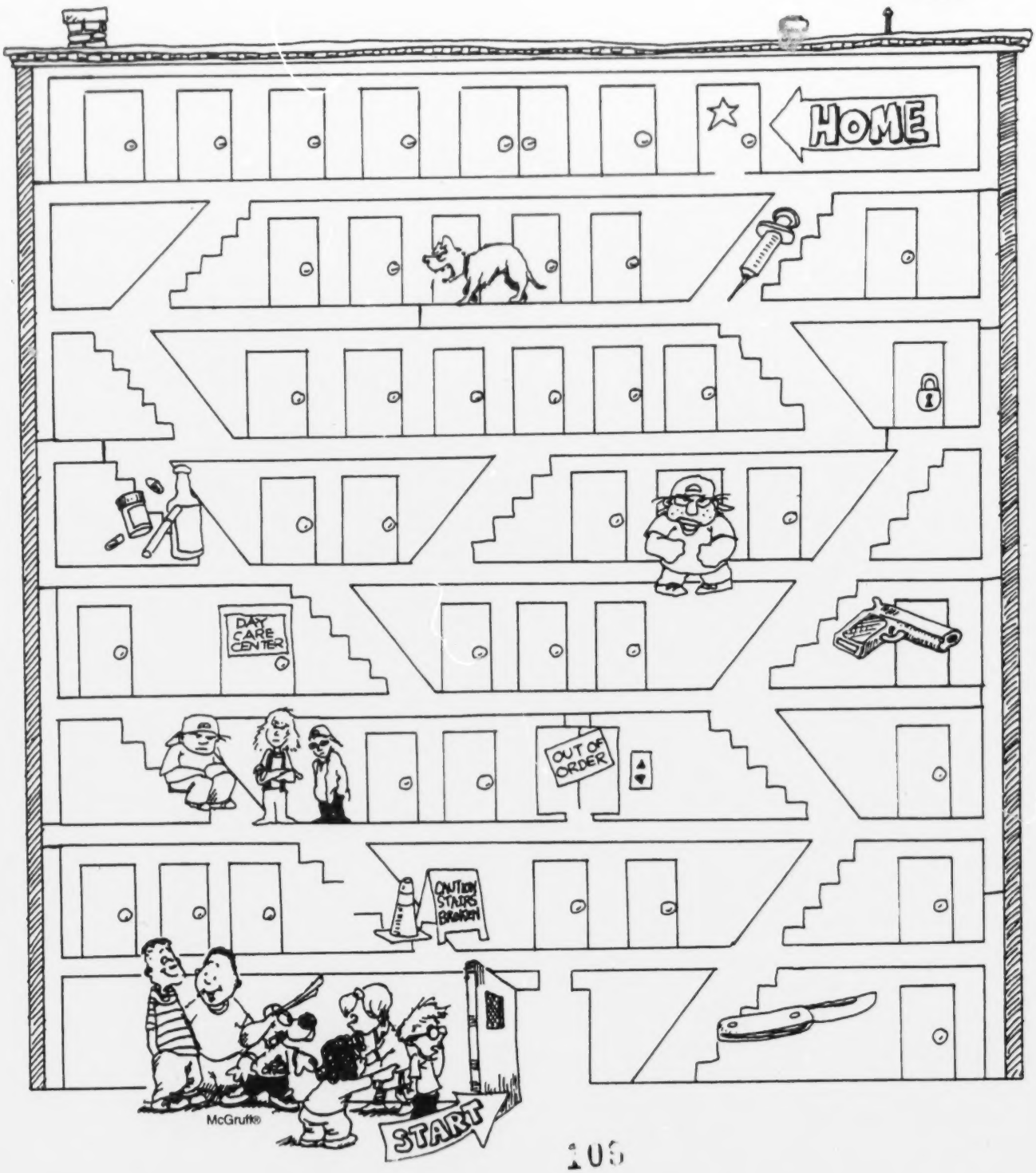
Crime Prevention Month

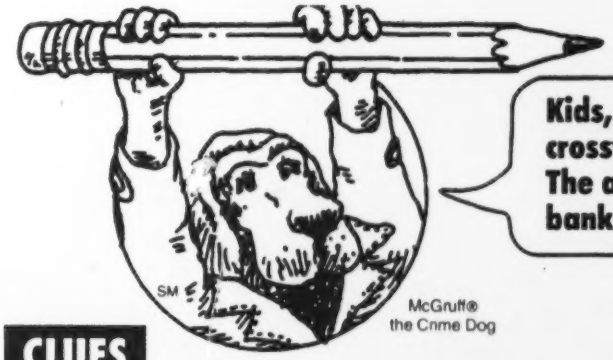
OCTOBER 1995

07

Help Scruff® Celebrate McGruff's® 15th Birthday

Kids, here's a maze. Start at the bottom of the page and help Scruff® get safely to his friend's home. Do not cross any lines or go through dangerous objects. Remember, in real life you should know the way you are going before you leave and never walk alone!



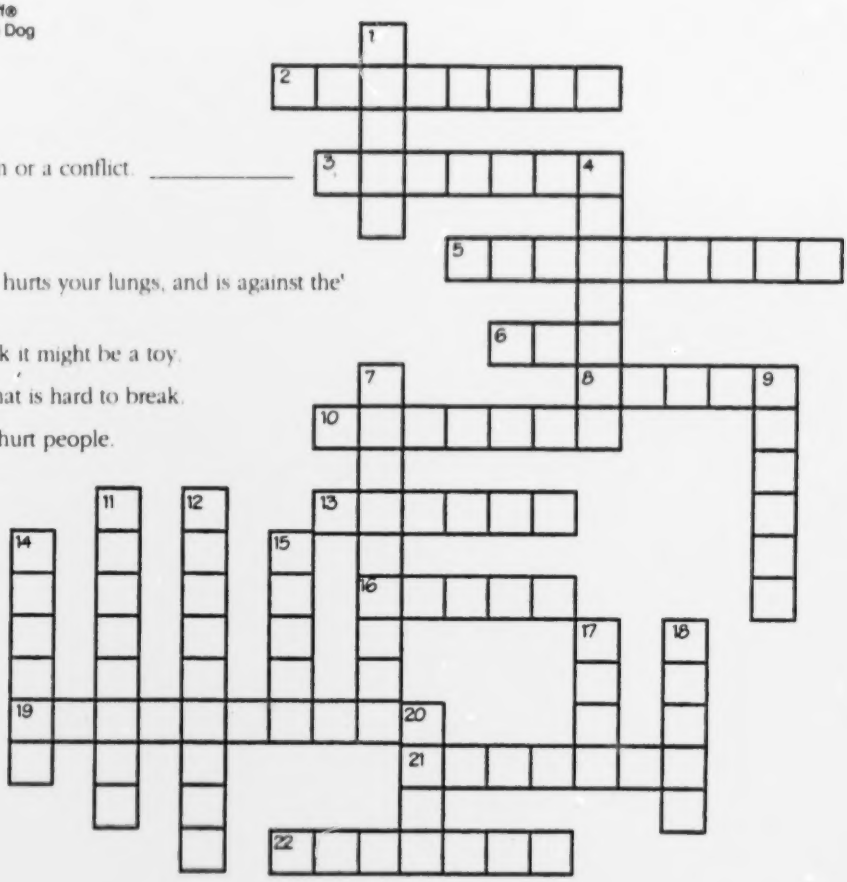


Kids, get out your pencil and try your best with this crossword puzzle. Use the clues to fill in the puzzle. The answers to the questions are listed in the word bank at the bottom of the page.

CLUES

ACROSS

1. There are lots of ways to handle a problem or a conflict. _____ it is one way.
3. _____ the Crime Dog!
5. _____, sometimes called pot hurts your lungs, and is against the law for grownups and children.
6. Never touch a _____, even if you think it might be a toy.
8. Using _____ can start a habit that is hard to break.
10. Guns and knives are _____ that can hurt people.
13. Scruff is McGruff's _____.
16. If you feel scared, go to a McGruff _____, where you can get help.
19. Smoking _____ is bad for you and can cause lung disease.
21. Beer and wine are examples of _____.
22. Drinking alcohol is_____ for children.



DOWN

1. If you find a gun...Stop! Don't _____! Get away! Tell a grownup you trust.
4. It is better to walk with _____ than to walk alone.
7. If you are in serious trouble, use the _____ and call "9-1-1".
9. _____ is McGruff's nephew.
11. A _____ is someone you and your folks do not know well.
12. It is very _____ to play with a real gun.
14. Sheriffs and _____ officers are both community helpers.
15. If you see a gun or drugs, tell a trusted _____.
17. When you go somewhere, you should know the _____ you are taking before you leave.
18. If a _____ bothers you, you can 1) walk away, 2) try to calmly talk it out, 3) stick with friends, or 4) tell a trusted adult.
20. When you sense trouble, try to find a _____ place to go.

WORD BANK

Adult	Cigarettes	Gun	McGruff	Safe	Touch
Alcohol	Dangerous	House	Nephew	Scruff	Weapons
Avoiding	Drugs	Illegal	Path	Stranger	
Bully	Friends	Marijuana	Police	Telephone	

Answers: Across 2) AVOIDING 3) MCGRUFF 5) MARIJUANA 6) GUN 8) DRUGS 10) WEAPONS 13) NEPHEW 16) HOUSE 19) CIGARETTES 21) ALCOHOL 22) ILLEGAL

Down 1) TOUCH 4) FRIENDS 7) TELEPHONE 9) SCRUFF 11) STRANGER 12) DANGEROUS 14) POLICE 15) ADULT 17) PATH 18) BULLY 20) SAFE